MAR 8 - 1920

Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience, ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 58 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
6th March ..	Nayanza† ..	6695
13th „ ..	Khyber ..	8946
19th „ ..	Bremen ..	11540 extra
20th „ ..	Devanha ..	8902
27th „ ..	Morea* ..	10890 to Marseilles only
3rd April ..	Kashmir ..	8841
1 th „ ..	Kalyan ..	8987

† Conveying Troops.

The "Morea" will terminate her voyage at Marseilles where baggage for London will be transferred direct to the "Mantua" which will await her arrival. The "Mantua" will have a certain amount of accommodation for passengers from the "Morea" who wish to journey to London all the way by sea. The amount of this accommodation however cannot be determined before the arrival of the "Mantua" at Marseilles and berths therefore cannot be guaranteed.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA AN JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date.	Steamers	Tons	
18th March ..	Dilwara ..	5378	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	eamers	—
9th March ..	Palitana ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
11th „ ..	Taroba ..	East and South Africa;
11th „ ..	Chakla ..	noon.
15th „ ..	Linga ..	Karachi direct.
		Karachi via Kath. Ports

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Nagano Maru	M Tommits	3819	15th Feb	26th Feb.
*Yokogawa Maru	Y Arakida	4 41	28th Feb	3rd Mar.
Tenshin Maru	Hideshima	4020	28th Feb	2th Mar
Kotsu Maru	T Nakamura	3185	29th Feb.	5th Mar.
Koyei Maru	..	4739	18th Mar.	23th Mar

* Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For Freight apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Allice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.

Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Siam Maru	I m al zumi	29th Feb.	15th Mar	Japan
Indo Maru ..	S A ai	29th Febr	10th Mar	„
Shingo Maru.	..	22h Mar.	23rd „	„
Indus Maru..	R Yano	25th Mar.	7th Apl	„
Java Maru ..	S Kimura	4th Mar.	26th Mar.	„
Kosado Maru	N Yanagi	29th Mar	4th Apl	„
Kofuku Maru	N. Maka bayashi	5 h Apl	11 h Apl	„

For Freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S. S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

10th April 1920.
8th June 1920.

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a steawardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ld.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.

Telegraphic address "Jalaz
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Ba tavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gaian	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE

BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 3,60,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,350,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Sanba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokio
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Tomiaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yaeda
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to,

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913.)
At Bombay the 11th November, 1919.
REGISTERED OFFICE.
7, MURZBAN ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	60,00,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Seth Ramgopal Ramrikh, alternate Director.
Sir Mukamchand Sarupchand, Kt. Banker, Indore.
Seth Sitaram Kisondayal Podar of Messrs. Cheniram Jeeraj.
Seth Dulichand Ramkuwar Dalmia of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat.
Seth Kedarmal Bhuramal Ladya of Messrs. Gulabrai Kedarmal.
Seth Lachhmandas Harakchand Daga Munim of R. B. Bansilal Abirchand.
Seth Shivnarayan Bakshiram Nemani.
Ratansi Dharamsey Morarji, Esq.
Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, Esq., M.V.O. O.B.E.
Hansraj Pragjee Thackersey, Esq.
Umar Sobani, Esq.
M. S. Captain, Esq.
Ag. Secretary Bisheshwar Nath Bhargava, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½% per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 50,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during that period. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

BILLS purchased and collected and every description of Banking business transacted.

A. B OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honololu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 204,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretar

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCB CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Manager.

JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HAT.

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats	at Rs.	15	0	0 each
Georgette Hats	at „	15	0	0 „
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats	at „	20	0	0 „
Tameshanta Hats ..	at Rs. 10 & „	22	8	0 „

AHMED E ESAALI.

MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 479.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED

the permanency and superiority of

"INKOTINE" INKS

and that is why—

they are exclusively used in all the Government offices in Bombay Presidency

For Particulars and Prices write to:—

G. S. RANADE & CO.

GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No. 4.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The Permanent Exhibition

OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS,

AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free.

INSURANCE.

THE

BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI.
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL at which to put up at in Bombay is the

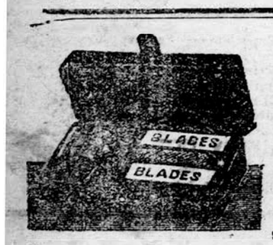
RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 113.



For a Clean Shave!

DO away with all the irritation that a bad razor imparts to the tender skin. Shave with—

The GEM safety razor, highly nickel-plated, most economical, durable and the Best safety razor on the Market. Invaluable to ALL.

PRICE, Rs. 4-8 complete with 6 spare blades, and put up in an elegant little pocket case.

V. K. RANADE,
MAIL ORDER DEPT.,
BOMBAY No. 4.
C.B. 608.

By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 26 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO.

Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,

THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses.

FLAT and TORIC
ALSO PATENTED.
"KRYPTOKS"
(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from
SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.

Our Rimines Lun Eyeglasses are a speciality—Non-slipping and hold on the Nose without any pressure.

(7) 379, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Government Telegraph Office, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHANTI
HAIR REGD. BRAIN.

This Oil is most indispensable to the young and old. It is unique in its efficacy, cures unbearable headache, removes mental disorder and helps to concentrate one's mind.

Again this is unique in its Trade Mark. Purchasers are requested to examine the above ... k on the table while purchasing

Price, Rs. 1-4-0. Postage extra.

Wanted Agents everywhere.

For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY

Yogabala Mantralaya,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY No. 4.

MADE FROM PURE GRAPES.

REMY MARTIN & Co's.
COGNAC BRANDY.
Used by ROYALTY
Since
1738
Can be had of all dealers.
Sole Agents:
JAMSHEDJI RATANJI & Co
BOMBAY.
Sub Agents: N. WALTERS & Co.,
Princess Dock, Bombay.

EXT JAMBOLAN LIQ CO. **JAMBON** TRADE MARK
SPECIFIC FOR
DIABETES
ARRESTS CONVERSION OF STARCH INTO SUGAR. 4 OZ. PHIAL RE. 1. 2 POUNDS. 6-8
INDIAN CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL **WORKS**
1, HOGUL KURIA, CALCUTTA.

FREE!
(GOVT. REGD. No. 253.

The man who purchases our Pills will be given AN ANNA STAMPED RECEIPT. After using 32 pills, if he does not find them effective, he is requested to send it back with his signature WITHIN A MONTH. We shall return the cost by M. O. We make this condition without any hesitation.

GULSHAN JOBAN HAIR OIL
BOMBAY 3.

Strength Giver! **Tonic!**
Curer of all diseases!!!

It makes the face rosy, creates new vigour in the body and brings activity with sweet sleep.

A day's trial will show its wonderful effect on:—Back-ache, Impurity of Blood, Cold, Consumption, Constipation, Hard at breathing, all kinds of Fevers, Piles, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia female ills and all skin diseases.

1 phial of 32 pills Re. 1
of 3 phials Rs. 2-10
V. P. Extra. Can be had everywhere.

The Gulshan Joban Co.,
Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY. 3.

FOR THE HAIR

Kaminia Oil
Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

WORLD RENOWNED
Gandiv
Anti-Rheumatism
Balm

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.

Price per bottle, annas 8.
Literature sent on request.

Bhicka Cullianjee & Co.
Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
SHAIKH MEMON STREET.
BOMBAY.

THE ACME MFG. Co.

Specialists in the Manufacture of Motor Accessories.

Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Stip-rings. Carbureiter Needles, Jets. Choke-tubes, Acretylene Generators, Electric Side, Head and Tail Lights, Master Vibrators, etc., etc., etc.

Our articles do credit to us and give
SATISFACTION to the USERS
Our products Spell-out "Acme" at every Turn.

The Acme Mfg. Co.,
Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

Royal Laundry Co.
16, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Please write for price list

OUR MOTTO.
PERFECT SATISFACTION IS

Expert and trained men attend to the Dyeing, Glazing and Finishing work.

Silks and Jari Border (Gold Border) Garments cleaned by the French Chemical Process thereby making them appear as new and glossy.

Prompt attention under European supervision given to all orders.

IF NOT GIVE US A TRIAL.

Have you ever had a suit cleaned by us?

Structure Steel

	Rs. Per cwt.
Angles, Iron 1½ x 1½ x 3/16 ..	2
Do. 2½ x 2½ 3/4, 5/16, 3/8..	20
Do. 3 x 3 x 3/8, 5/16 ..	20
Do. 4 x 4 x ½, ½	20
Tees, Iron 2½ x 2½ x 3/4, 5/16 ..	20
Round Bars 3/16 to 1/4	23
Steel plates 1/4, 3/4, 5/16, 3/8 ..	18/3
Soft spelter	36
Steel shafting 2" to 4" 16 to 24ft. long	35/40
Galvanized pipes, various sizes ½" to 4"	
Expanding Metal, every size	
Crow Bar, steel, Octagon	
Tool steel, Hexagon	

THE
UNION STEEL Co.
No. 1 Apollo St., Rogay Building.

IS THIS PEACE
BETTER THAN WAR

So far as your health and constitution are concerned? The war, while it lasted, called upon you to put forth all your energy, often resulting in a nervous breakdown, and forced you to irregular hours of diet, leading to disorders of the stomach, the only source of all our vitality. The war has now ended; but has peace brought with it the long-looked for rest? On the contrary you are asked to redouble your efforts in order to repair the ravages of a long war. It is not the old race over again as your already dilapidated condition is a handicap in itself. "Shall I bear the strain any longer?" is the question that suggests itself to you. It is, therefore, natural that you should be on the lookout for something that will not only restore the nervous system by rebuilding brain and nerve tissues, imparting health and vigour to the body thereby, but will likewise tone the digestive tract by giving the weakened stomach the physiological rest it needs so much. What will serve this double purpose better than ATLAS TONIC? the tonic and digestant, widely prescribed by the medical profession? "Atlas Tonic is a very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive systems and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results." (Sd.) M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S.

Atlas Tonic is rightly termed THE PROP OF OLD AGE. It makes you your younger self again.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MADON, SONS & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

GENERAL PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES
FOR
Dealers, Professionals and Amateurs,
TO SUIT ALL PURSES.

Large Stock always received. Amateurs' Works—Developing, Printing, enlarging, etc., punctually and carefully executed.

Repairs to Cameras, a Specialty.

S. MAHADEO & SON
101-99, Hollaki Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
EXCELSIOR
To-day at 5-30 p. m.
Maurice E. Bandman
By Arrangement with BERT LEYWOOD
PRESENTS
Jack Waller's
POPULAR ATTRACTION.

On their Minds
"LOOK WHO'S HERE"
for a Positive Farewell Season.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
PROGRAMME NO. 4
COMPLETE CHANGE
"THE PUSSY-FOOT CAFE"
"A BURLESQUE STRIKE MEETING" &c.
Wednesday March 10th
PROGRAMME No. 5.
including
TSCHAIKOWSKIS
Famous Overture 1812
4 with four pianos 4
on the stage and a specially augumented orchestra.

Plan at Rose & Co. up to 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-45 p. m.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
A Charming Romance of the Southern Sea's.
"The Pearl OF Paradise"
Title role played by the beautiful American Star.
MARGARITA FISCHER.
The Romance of two Young people Shepwrecked on a lonely island in the Southern Seas.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
TO-NIGHT!!!
Showing a remarkably fine new Pathe Photoplay in four reels
The Cruel Step-mother
Also showing
Pathe Gazette
LUKE—"Heap Big Chief." COMIC
Birds in the Shrubs (Coloured film)
Time: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Extra shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
Look out next week for the great Pathe Masterpiece entitled.
"Impossible Catherine."

HOUDINI
Last Week! Last Week!
OF THE
Great Master Mystery
CLOSING EPISODES
MOST SENSATIONAL
Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Globe Cinema
SANDHURST ROAD.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Second Million Dollar Chaplin
"A DOG'S LIFE"
being the tale of an ambitious canine with histrionic inclination who assists his Great OWNER in his attempts to satisfy the cravings of Hunger and avoid the unwelcome attentions of such inconvenient institutions as Policemen and Proprietors,
WITH THE ONE & ONLY GENUINE
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in the wide, wide world—ALL RIGHTS RESERVED!!!
ALSO
The Second Series! The Second Series!
OF THE ASTOUNDING MARINE AVIATION PICTURES
Flying with the Marines
Being actual authorised pictures taken at the Marine Aviation Field under the personal direction of Lieut. S. Rothaffel of the U.S. Marines.
The Eye of A God
The story of Crime and Mystery. Ought to be Conan Doyle's. But it has got a bigger spice of romance than the Sherlock Holmes producer would give us

---

TWO NIGHTS TO-DAY & TO-MORROW!
The pre-eminently successful William Fox Super Picture will not be available after Tuesday Evening.
Hundreds are flocking in, day after day, to see the Superb Screen—Version of the Life and character of one of the most striking figures of Ancient History.
"CLEOPATRA"
A Photo-spectacle of stupendous Magnitude, gorgeous Splendour and sumptuous set-up.
It will positvely take long to import into Bombay another Film of this calibre.
Theda Bara—the noted Star of the Cioilised World,—is here, in this her reincarnation of the "Siren of the Nile," absolutely at the pinnacle of her glory, and fame.
Does **NOT** matter if you have seen the film in parts
It is quite another thing to see
"CLEOPATRA"
complete—8,000 feet—at a stroke in one single Show It means
A Grand Opportunity
which the vast resources of great Film Importers like Messrs K. D. and Brother (Bombay) alone can afford to place at the disposal of the Bombay Cinema-goers,
MONDAY AND TUESDAY
the Film Complete in every show; 5-30; 7; 845; and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

This Week
AT THE **Majestic**
The Great Indian Mithological Play.
JALANDHARA-VRINDA
JALANDHARA-VRINDA
JALANDHARA-VRINDA
Produced by the Hindoostan Cinema Film Manufacturing Company
Four Shows daily, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30. Prizes Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15.

Coming Shortly,
Vitagraph's Super Serial
The Woman in the Web.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Who doesn't like a Sea Story? Well, here is one of the best.
"The Sea Master."
There was a big, bluff skipper. There was also a charming little maid. The skipper took the maid to sea, and then—
LOVE ON THE OCEAN WAVES.
And not the sort of love associated with the river punt, either. This is a most thrilling story of the days when—
THE JOLLY JACK ROGER
Flew from the masthead of many a ship. If you want to learn how to look after No. 1 see this film.

DO YOU LIKE COMIC?
No need for exercise when you have seen this one:—
'Pete The Prowler.'

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
EVERY DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE FIVE REEL FOX PHOTO PLAY
GLADYS BROCKWELL
in
"The Moral Law."
by E. Lloyd Sheldon.
The story of the play has to do with two sisters. One is born in this country and the other in South America. When their father dies he leaves all his wealth to the girl of this country and cuts off his divorced wife in South America and her daughter with a dollar each. The reason is soon evident.
Also a fine 2 Reel Comic.
A Delightful Entertainment!
Prices: Re. 1/8 Re. 1/- Ans. 8 & 4
Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2), (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTA BLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Mem bers of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Ac countancy, Typewriting, Shorthand an Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrange ments for Ladies. Managing Proprietors GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 16 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINE, Rs. 14 per 8 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

BUILDINGS—Land and Building FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—High School pupils wishing to study Shorthand and Typewriting. Competent instructions. Apply NOW. AMERICAN MISSION HIGH SCHOOL, Byculla, Bombay. 9123

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

JUST REEIVED a consignment of:—Brass Oleo Plugs, Lodge Plugs, Stepney Wheels, Electrict Bulbs, Pumps, Hightension, Wire, N. P. Cycle Rims 28" x 1½", Brooks Saddles, etc., For further particulars apply to S. H. MOOKERJEE & CO., 10, Clive Row, Calcutta; Tel. "COILROPES." 9245

LOST.

LOST—Between Racecourse and Bellasis Road, a LEATHER WALLET, containing ALLOTMENT LETTERS for 200 Union Bank Shares. 20 New India Insurance, and 16 Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation. All in name of Arab Ebrahim Kadam. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to owner c/o JULIUS GOVE, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay. 9219

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTAD—Good TYPISTS, those with some knowledge of short-hand preferred. Apply with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 192, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9234

WANTED.—Energetic L. C. E. able to take up charge of building work in mofussil. Pay Rs. 150. Apply sharp to Box No. 180, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9195

WANTED—2nd CANVASSERS and one CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Apply by Post M. P. to D. M. c/o Bombay Co-operative Stores, Charni Road, Bombay. 9249

WANTED—For the Commercial High School CHARKHAWALAN Delhi,—One L. S. one B. Com. and one Commercial Deploma Holder—Pay according to qualifecation and Proved nt Fund. Post permanent. Apply to the SECRETARY. 9178

WANTED—YOUNG MEN, educated up to 6th Standard English to act as outdoor Supervisors, for a Manganese Mine in Panch Mahals. A Starting salary Rs 25 plus Rs. Grain allowance with free quarters, fuel and water. Apply in own handwriting the Shivrajpur Sydnicate, Ld., Panch Mahals. 9070

WANTED—An experienced DRAUGHTSMAN for the Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., one thoroughly well up in the draughtsmanship of buildings and machinery will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to THE AGENTS, Shahpur House, Ahmedabad. 9177

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A competent CLERK for office work with good andwriting. Salary Rs. 35—40 to start ith. Apply in own hand writing to The INDO BRITISH TRADING CORPORATION, Apollo Street, Bombay. 9201

WANTED for a Mofu il High School, two experienced GRADUATE TEACHERS aus. & Pors.), apply stating qualifications d terms to Box No. 183, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 9202

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent SUGAR REFINER and a CHEMIST for a Sugar Factory. Only those having scientific knowledge and practical experience need apply, stating all particulars and salary expected to Box No. 91. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8791

WANTED—Experienced GRADUATES and UNDER-GRADUATES as teachers in a local school, may join at once or after 2 or 3 months. Good salary. Apply Box No. 191, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9233

WANTED—An Experienced ACCOUNTANT, preference will to given to one who has worked in a Limited concern good prospects. Write with best, salary expected to Box No. 193, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9236

WANTED—An experieinced and competent BOOK KEEPER for a commercial firm. Salary Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications. Apply in own hand writing enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 194, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9248

WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—A TENNIS COURT at or about Malabar Hill or Cumballa Hill, twice or thrice weekly use tolerable. Apply to Box No. 170, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9145

WANTED—A CHIMNEY for a factory, measuring 80' x 3' Write particulars and price to Box 177, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9179

FOR SALE,

FOR SALE—Harly Davidson MOTOR CYCLE with Side car at Best price. Apply Oosman Ahmed, 112 Cutlery Bazar Bombay 9237

READY New 20 B. H. P. Super Diesel Crude OIL ENGINE, Mareli Electric fans, cart weighing scale, Vertical engines, and Cameron pump, DREWET CHOWNA, Church Street. 9129

FOR SALE—One Robey High Class 450 I.H.P. Horizontal Cross Compound Drop Valve ENGINE, H.P. Cylinder, 17in. dia. by L.P. Cylinder, 30in. dia by 40 in. Stroke Rope Driving for 150 lbs. pressure. Delivery F.O.B. Liverpool. For further particulars and price apply at once to Messrs. MAJMUNDAR, SAVUR & Co., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 9163

SMART 2 seater, 4 cylinders, continental CAR with dicket seat, lately painted xcellent condition, dynamo electric side nd headlights, Bosch Magneto, Zenith Carburetter. Tyres good condition Rs. 4,500. Apply Box No. 188, Advt. Dep., "Bombay Chronicle." 9217

OR SALE.—CHAWL, PUCCA GODOWNS, FACTORY and PRESS with large open land inside compound in Bombay. Favourable opportunity for any large concern. Apply sharp Box No. 179, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9194

YES you may come to us even if you wan an ANNA DRAWING PENCIL. You will get the same service and courtesy tha we extend to all our Patrons. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

FROM the very start it has been our plea sure ,nay, our foremost duty to supply only first class goods of first class quality, and to render the most efficient service to our customers Get your stationery from us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART. Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M A T

READY FOR SALE and for early delivery 40 H.P. Electric A.C. Motors, 3 tons Ice-making Plant, 10 tons Hy. Oil Filter Press, 12ft. long Gap Bed Lathe with Motor, lot of Semi-Rotary Wing Pumps, Corrugated Asbestos Cement Sheets, etc. Apply ENGINEER and Co., Bombay 3. 9023

FOR SALE—ICE MAKING PLANT, practically new by The Haslam Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., Output 2½ certificate of condition Immediate delivery. tons per day English Standard. Maker's Price Rs. 17,500. Specifications, plans etc. can be seen at INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay. 9235

TO BE LET.

LARGE IRON BUILT GODOWNS, size 260 ft. by 65 feet, suitable for factory or any large concern. Apply to L. G. DOSSA, 14, Hummum Street, Fort. 9077

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AN APOLOGY.

TO

G. E. D. LANGLEY, Esyr.,

WITH REFERENCE to the letter appearing over the name A. M. Khan on page 8 of the issue of the "Advocate of India," the 23rd Febrbuary, 1920, the Proprietors Manager and Editor of the "Advocate of India" say that in so far as the said lette either stated or in any way suggested that Mr G. E. D. Langley, Merchant of Bombay, an owner of the horse Billy Bawn, or his trainer or his jockey referred to in the said lette were in any way guilty of any impropriet in the running of the said horse, or that tne was as a matter of fact at any time anythin improper in the running of the said hors or any other horses belonging to Mr. Langley, the express their regret and state th there is not and never was any unreservedl apologise for the appearance of the letter in the said issue of the "Advocate India."

They further desire to express thei acknowledgments to Mr. G. E. D. Langle for his acceptance of this apology and their statement to him that the said lette appeared in the "Advocate of India" in advertently.

Mr. Langley is hereby empowered to pub lish this letter and make such other use it, as to him may seem fit.

Per Pro. F. F. GORDON, Ltd.,

(Sd.) ROBERT C. ADAMS,

9167 Managing Director

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of a valuable property situate at Khetwady 10th Cross Lane. Intending buyers are required to apply for necessary particulars to the Undersigned at their office at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, on working days during Office hours.

Bombay, dated this 1st day of March, 1920.

AMIN & DESAI,

Attorneys for the Owner of the Property.

9089

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be OPENED from Monday, the 8th March, 1920, and the Transfers will be accepted at the Company's office from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. on working days.

M. KANJI & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Regd. Office:
25-29, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.
9207

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

PROPERTY of His Excellency the Governor of Madras 26 H. P RENAULT; imported 1913; limousine body by Hooper & Co., London; a comfortable roomy car; sold as too big for Ootacamund. Price Rs. 10,000.
Apply to:—
THE MILITARY SECRETARY,
Government House, Madras.
9250

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of victualling Stores and Provisions for H. M.'s Prize Ships for the period of 6 months ending 30th September, 1920, and will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 1 p.m. of the 20th instant.
Further particulars, specifications and forms will be supplied, on application.

H. DIGBY-BESTE.
Commander, R. N.,
Manager, Prize Steamship S. N.
Office of the P. S. S. Section,
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay. 9240

NOTICE.

COAL TRANSPORTATION.

THE Government of India (Railway Board) consider it necessary to revive the Post of Coal Certifying Authority at Bombay, for Bombay and the Presidency. Industrial concerns and Bunkering Firms in Bombay should, therefore, submit their applications for special treatment in the supply of wagons for coal to the office of the undersigned at Fort Street, immediately opposite the General Post Office, Bombay.

Coal Certifying Authority, Bombay.
R. PEEL,
Bombay, 1st March, 1920. 9241

TENDER.

AN ELECTRIC SCHEME of lighting is proposed for this town. Tenders informing the rates per unit for all purposes and stating the initial and recurring expenditure, etc. thereon, are therefore invited from the different electricity supplying firms and companies before the 31st of March, 1920, by the undersigned.

M. N. PARASNIS,
Chairman,
Municipal Committee,
Khamgaon.
Khamgaon (Berar),
2nd March, 1920. 9247

NOTICE

THE ASSTT. DIRECTOR of S. and T. Emarkation), Bombay, has 489 tons Flour in Bombay to dispose of. Interested parties are requested to see samples in "B" Warehouse, Alexandra Docks, and to submit sealed tenders to the undersigned by 12 noon on 15th March, 1920, stating the quantity they wish to purchase and the rate they are prepared to pay per 100 lbs.

(Sd.) J. M. MATTHEWS,
Captain,
for Asstt. Director of S. and T. (Emb.),
Bombay.
No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks, Bombay. 9251

THE BOMBAY UGANDA CO., LTD.

ISSUE OF 17,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH OF WHICH RS. 40 HAS BEEN PAID ON APPLICATION AND ALLOTMENT.
FIRST CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of this Company held here on the 17th February, 1920, a call of Rs. 20 per share was made and it was determined that such a call should be paid to the Company's Managing Agents at the Registered Office, Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before 22nd March, 1920, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment. All remittances must be made payable in Bombay free of charge.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 22nd March, 1920, both days inclusive.

(By order of the Board),
for and on behalf of the
Bombay Uganda Co., Ltd.,
J. A. KAY,
Director,
Managing Agents.
9242

G. CLARIDGE AND COMPANY.

G. CLARIDGE AND COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the goodwill, leasehold PROPERTY, MACHINERY, plant and effects of the firm heretofore carried on in Bombay under the name and style of "G. CLARIDGE AND COMPANY" having been transferred to G. CLARIDGE and COMPANY, LIMITED, the business heretofore carried on by the former firm of G. Claridge and Company is now being and will hereafter continue to be carried on by G. Claridge and Company, Limited, at the same place of business, Caxton Works, Frere Road, Bombay, where the business of the firm was carried on, and that G. Claridge and Company, Limited will complete all the work in process of the former firm, Mr. G. W. Claridge continuing as General Manager of the Company.

And notice is hereby further given that the transfer to G. Claridge and Company, Limited, does not include the Book Debts and outstandings of the former firm as on the 29th February, 1920, but the same will be recovered by Mr. G. W. Claridge the proprietor of the former firm for his own benefit and also that G. Claridge and Company, limited, has not undertaken any of the debts or liabilities of the former firm as on the date abovenamed, but such debts and liabilities will be discharged by Mr. G. W. Claridge, who remains liable for the same.

Dated this third day of March, 1920.

G. W. CLARIDGE,
W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.,
JOSEPH A. KAY.
Director.
9218

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
LAND AT LAMINGTON ROAD.

A BEAUTIFUL piece of LAND, admeasuring about 6,000 square yards, partly built upon, most centrally situated, having a frontage of about 250 feet on Lamington Road, suitable for motor show rooms.
Apply for further particulars:
CHINOY & DIVECHA,
Architects,
375, Hornby Road.
9206

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 14708 in respect of 1,000 shares Nos. of THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of H. H. The Maharaja Sir Bhupender Sing of Patiala has been Lost or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bomby. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner. 9239

THE NATIONAL FINANCING & COMMISSION CORPORATION, LTD,

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 per cent, i.e., Rupee one and annas two per share of Rupees 25, free of Income Tax, for the half year ended 31st December, 1919, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Corporation, 39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after WEDNESDAY, 31st March, 1920, to the Shareholders, whose names appear on the Register of the Corporation on the 15th March, 1920.

The Share TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 16th March to Tuesday, the 30th March, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. I. PAREKH & Co.,
Agents.

N.B.—The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses by the 30th March, 1920. 9216

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the purchase of coal ashes accumulated between 1st October, 1919, and 31st March 1920, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Broad Gauge System and Branches (except Bombay Island and Bulsar Baroda and Ratlam Stations) are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 22nd March, 1920.

Fors of tenders can be had at Re. 1 per form from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel.

All tenderers will be required to pay direct to the Assistant Auditor. Cash and Pay Branch, Bombay, a sum of Rs. 100 in cash with their tenders as earnest money and to attach the receipt obtained for it to the tenderer before submission to Agent.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in whole or in part.

A. C. OWEN,
Secretary to Agent.
5th March, 1920.
Church Gate Street. 9223

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAPUJI RUSTOMJI KORAWALLA has contracted to soll the undermentioned propert to our client. Any person or persons having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Old Sonapur Lane, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the Old Sonapur lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about four hundred square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 127, New No. 974, Old Survey, No. 8173 and assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3472 and 3472 and 3473 Street Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 1 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Old Sonapur Lane on or towards the South by the property of Motl'bai widow of Naserwanji Nowroji Wadia on or towards the East by the property of Hirachand Nanabhai and Dinanath Moroba and on or towards the West by the vacant ground of Jamsetji Dhunjibhai Sethkhandan and which premises are in the occupation of the said Bapuji Rustomji Korawalla.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land o rground together with the messuages or tenements standing thereon, situate at Chandanwadi Lane, without the Fort, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting the said Chandanwadi Lane, on the North side thereof, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-eight square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 580, New No. 2758, Old Survey No. 69 and New Survey No. 8222 and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal taxes under C Ward No. 3229, Street Nos. 23-25 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Burjorji Rustomji Mody, on or towards the South by the Chandanwadi Lane, Framji Naserwanji Patel and on or towards on or towards the East by the property of Framji Nasarwanji Patel, and on or towards the West by the Public passage and which said premises are occupied by the Public passage and which said premises are occupied by the tenants of the said Bapuji Rustomji Korawalla.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1920.

CHITNIS MOTILAL & KANGA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9238

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHIMANLAL R. DESAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the property hereinafter described, which he has contracted to purchase from Mr. JAGJIWAN UJAMSEY. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 490 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. , New No. 4931, Old Survey No. , and New Survey No. 9478, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1125, Street Nos. 22 and 24, all which premises are situate at and on the Northern side of Military Square Lane at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on the East by Medows Street, on the West by the property of Maneckjee Sorabjee Wadia, on the North by the property of the Armenian Church and on the South by Military Square Lane and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Jagjivan Ujamsey and his tenants.

Dated this 2nd March, 1920.

SHROFF & VACHHA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9141

SALES BY AUCTION.

JIWAJEE SORABJEE & CO.

A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SECURING STEAMSHIPS FOR PASSENGERS AND CARGO TRAFFIC IN THESE HARD DAYS AT PRE-WAR PRICES.

Shipowners, Steamship Agents, Marine Contractors and General Merchants will not miss this opportunity.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO STRONG WELL-BUILT, TWIN SCREW STEAM VESSELS "GOVINDA" AND "KRISHNA", BELONGING TO THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE, GOVERNMENT DOCK-YARD, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. JIWAJEE SORABJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, on MONDAY, 15th March, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), two vessels with all stores and fittings on board of them on the date of the sale.

2. The particulars of the vessels are as follows:—"Govinda" built in 1908 by Messrs. John King and Co., Calcutta, fitted with two sets compound surface, condensing engines, each having cylinders 12in.—24in. in diameter, by 15in. stroke developing 450 I.H.P. Steam supplied by ordinary Marine type boilers 13in.—6in. diameter, 10ft.—6in. long working pressure, 100 lbs. per square inch.

Length 130ft., breadth 20ft., depth 8ft.—9in., draught 6ft.—10in. Tonnage gross 136 tons. Bunker capacity 150 tons, speed about 9.5 miles per hour.

"Krishna" built in 1910 by Messrs. John King and Co., Calcutta, fitted with two sets of trip, Expansion surface, condensing engines each having cylinders 10in.—15in.—26in. by 15in. stroke, developing 650 I.H.P. Steam supplied by Ordinary Marine Type boilers 14ft.—6ft. in diameter 10ft. long, working pressure 140 lbs. per square inch length 145ft., breadth 22ft.—6in., depth 8ft.—9in., draught 6ft.—6in. Gross tonnage 150 tons. Bunker capacity 150 tons, speed 9.5 miles per hour.

Both are very fine flush decked vessels with a deck cabin forward and a wooden roof extending fore and aft supported on extensions of the hand rails stanchions surmounted by flying bridge. Each launch is divided by 5 steel buckheads into fore and after peaks, fore and after hold, cross Bunker and engine and boiler room space and is supplied with powerful steam steering gear, steam windlass and dynamo and engine for electric lights.

3. The vessels are also supplied with the usual equipment of anchors, chains, warps, etc. They are generally in good condition throughout and machinery and boilers in good working order.

4. Purchasers must remove the vessels from the Government Dockyard or moorings within 14 days of purchase at their own expense and risk. Pending such removals, the vessels will remain in the Dockyard or at the moorings at the risk of the purchasers.

5. 25 per cent. of the amount of the bid which will be knocked down, will have to be paid immediately by the purchasers and on the acceptance of the bids finally by the Directors, Royal Indian Marine, the balance will have to re paid within 14 days of the purchase and before the vessels are removed from the Government Dockyard or the moorings, should the balance be not paid and the vessels not removed within the time specified the deposit of 25 per cent. is liable to forfeiture for the benefit of the Crown and the vessels will be resold.

6. Application to view the vessels may be made to the Superintendent, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, and further particulars may be obtained from the DIRECTORS, Royal Indian Marine, or Messrs. JIWAJEE SORABJEE and Co., Auctioneers, No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Director, Royal Indian Marine,
JIWAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Government Auctioneers.
Fort, Bombay, 17th February, 1920.
8790

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & CO.

SALE of old scrap iron plates, angle iron, manilla ropes, coir ropes, wooden cases, old drums, barrels, jars, old clothes, blankets, electric wire, old canvas, steel iron ropes, old boats, old planks, lead, brase, etc., etc., too numerous to mention.

Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY 8th March, 1920 is POSPONED on WEDNESDAY, 17th March at 2-30 p.m., and the following days as may be necessary in the compound of Government Dockyard, and Fort, Bombay.

The conditions of sale that 50 per cent. (fifty per cent.) deposit to be immediately paid as the lot is knowcked down, and in the approval of the Director Royal Indian Marine, the purchasers will have to pay the full amount for the lots sold, and clear away the locs within 15 days otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and the lots resold at the risk of the purchasers, will have to make good any loss that may be sustained and will have no claim once any profits if secured by resale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undermentioned which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers,
No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHIMANLAL R. DESAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the property hereinafter described, which he has contracted to purchase from Mr. JAGJIWAN UJAMSEY. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 490 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. , New No. 4931, Old Survey No. , and New Survey No. 9478, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1125, Street Nos. 22 and 24, all which premises are situate at and on the Northern side of Military Square Lane at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on the East by Medows Street, on the West by the property of Maneckjee Sorabjee Wadia, on the North by the property of the Armenian Church and on the South by Military Square Lane and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Jagjivan Ujamsey and his tenants.

Dated this 2nd March, 1920.

SHROFF & VACHHA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9141

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HORNBY STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3402.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOD, SCRAP IRON, MANILLA ROPES, CANVAS, ETC., and ONE LOT PROVISION, OILMAN'S STORES, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 9th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the P. & O Coy. Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods.

One lot scrap iron, galvanised cutting old Manila rope, canvas, wire rope, empty pipe empty casks, troop gear, electric scrap gear, old linen, etc., etc.

ALSO:—

One lot Provision, Oilman's stores, consisting of Bowril, Beef-meat, herrings, fresh herrings, sauce, jam, cocoa, milk, ox tail sou- biscuit, mustard, arrawroot, fruit salt, Mellins and Bengers Food, jelly, essence of chicken, and mutton, clay pipes, tooth brushes tooth powder, etc., etc.,

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs Duty, etc., that may be due.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 12th March, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street No. —— at the junction of Green Street and Bank Street, opposite Bank of Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE PORCELAINWARE and FANCY GOODS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Custodian of Enemy Property, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms the following enemy property, belonging to certain officers, and crew of the Prize Vessel "Franz Ferdinand."

Japanese porcelainware, mancy goods, cupboard trays, cup and saucers, vases, albums, rich screens, flags, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dowlatrao Jayaram Mantri, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Ahmed, Shariff, Molubhoy, in exercise of the power sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 18th January, 1919, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 15th March 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Factory at Kumbharwada 3rd Lane, on account at the risk of mortgagors Messrs. Narbheram, Waman, and Dharamdas Waman, the following Machinery.

1 Crossley's Engine of 12 Herse Power.
5 Lathe 12 10 6 8 feet long.
2 Drilling Machines.
1 Screw Machine.
1 Tenjis Engine of 13 Horse Power.
1 Plaining Machine.
1 Grinding Machine (Broken.)

MENESSE & CO.,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists,
Auctioneers and Share Brokers,

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES CHECK OF THE SHAPURJI MILL.

THIS DAY MONDAY the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Galli of the Meolji Jehta market by order of Shah Harilal Lalchand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Madhavji Thakersi.

7 Bales check of the Shapurji mill No. 1121 each containing 60 pieces.

1 Bale check of the Shapurji mill No. 1217

AUCTION SALE of One Lot Unserviceable and Second-hand Clothing.

ON TUESDAY the 9th March, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Surplu Textile Sales Depot, at Colaba (the Premises of the Old Army Clothing Factory), by order of the Assistant Controller, Textile Sales of the Indian Munitions Board.

IMPORTANT TO STORES SUPPLIERS AND MILLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, on account of the Office concerned.

25 cases each 8 gross Slubbing Bobbins 10 inches lift, one and eleven sixteen inches barrel and thirteen-sixteen inch diameter.

51 cases each 8 gross Slubbing Bobbins 10 inches lift, one and five-eight inch barrel and three-fourth inch diameter.

50 cases each 50 gross Universal Winding Pieces seven inches lift.

The samples of the above goods can be seen on application to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HACK VICTORIAS AND HORSES.

On FRIDAY, the 12th inst at 9-30 in the Morning Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Morland Road near the Byculla Club at the stables of Taja Nura by order of Mr. Dawood Jetra Kharodia who is closing business.

14 Hack Victorias.

30 Horses.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale the balance being payable within three days of the sale.

Note—The purchaser of one Victoria and horse at the above auction will be allowed alcomodation for one carrage and 2 horses in the above stable at the current rent.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th March, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

29, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE on THURSDAY, 11th March 1920 at 2-30 p.m (S. T.) Auction Sale of very valuable teak and blackwood plain and Carved Dining, Drawing and Bedroom Furniture, "Mesmigton" No 10 "Oliver" and "Empire" Typewriters, Large Chubb's Safes etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 11th day of March, 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the shop in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising Roberts dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plated-ware, tapestry lined drawing room suite, Dewji Canji's Cabinets, Vito-phone machine, fancy teapoys, marble top tables English ice chest, almost new No. 10 "Remington" typewriter, "Oliver" and "Empire" typewriters, large Chubbs safe suitable for office use, iron safes bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown press's chest of drawers dressing and wash-hand tables, sofas, roll top writing tables, silver cabinets, open carved chiffonier, rich pictures, carpets, aluminum utensils, etc.

The property of W. Stratford Esq., of Bombay Fire Brigade and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th March 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH LARGE NEWSPAPERS.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 9th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 7 Alexandra Dock, on account of the underwriters:—

One lot about 12½ tons loose newspapers and bales (slightly damaged).

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES TWIST AND 1 BALE WHITE TANJIB DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned:

S. A. L.—2 Bales twist No. 16 per S. S. Kashmir.

R.—1 Bale twist No. 16 per S.S. Kashmir, 1 Bale D. S. & Co. white tanjibs No. 360 damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Stores of the Crescent Mills.

Under instructions from Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebhrahim and Sons, Ltd. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 15th March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Crescent Mills, at De Lisle Road, Parel:—

A lot of unserviceable stores such as empty casks of tallow and butyrin, empty broken drums of Mag-Cal. and zinc, broken casks of tallow oil, etc., empty tins of tallow and oil, empty drums of boiled and turpantine oil, empty acid jars, used up pickers and buffers, rejected pieces of hoop iron, Huexion tare of F. P. C. bales, empty casks of China clay, empty bags of grain, sago, farina and China clay, empty bottles of ink, empty boxes of ring travellers, gun metal bearing, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., of Bombay Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable property:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground intersected by two private passages bearing New Survey No. 8/3628 containing by admeasurement 47,434 square yards or thereabouts (be the same more or less) situate at Gorupdeo without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the West and North by public passages, and on or towards the South by the property of Dhondi, on or towards the East partly by the property of The Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and partly by the property of Mr. Cassamally Jairaj Peerbhoy and partly by the property now or formerly of Bhasker H. Sukalkar and others and which said hereditaments are in possession of the Vendors trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of title deeds and other papers and of the plan of the property application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Tata & Co., Solicitors, 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 8th March, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.

23, Churchgate Street.

SALE OF HAY, OIL BARRELS, ETC. ON 8TH MARCH 1920.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY, will sell by Public Auction, the following Government Goods, this day, MONDAY, the 8th March, 1920, at 11 a.m. (S.T.), at the Mazagon Depot. By order or the Store Officer Supply and Transport Corps (Embkn).

122 Tons Hay. Empty Oil Barrels, Bottles etc., etc.

Also for sale 171 Empty Oil Barrels by order of the Assistant Controller Oils and Paints.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

All the weights and numbers of the goods for sale are approximate.

Cash must be paid at the time of Sale. Goods must be removed within seven days after the sale, otherwise the amount paid will be forfeited, and the goods resold or thrown away.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AN JEWELLERY ON 9TH MARCH, 1920.

If you think of buying House hold Furniture, and valuable Jewellery come and inspect our show rooms before TUESDAY, 9 March, 1920.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 23, Churchgate Street next to Mongini Brothers, At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, 9th March, 1920. Drawing Dining and Bedroom Furniture such as:—

Drawing Cabinets, Drawing room suites Chesterfield sofas, Cushion sofas, Hat stands, Marable top tables, Chest of drawers, office tables, dining tables, teapoys, etc., etc., property on view by the order of a private furniture manufacturing Company and others.

AT 4-0 P.M. (S. T.).

Valuable Jewellery:—

Such as diamond rose rings single diamond rings, diamond and ruby rings, diamond, ruby and emeral marquis rings.

Necklaces.

Diamond koodas.

Ear-rings.

Collars.

Pearl's mala (by weight).

All the jewellery for sale are guaranteed to be real.

A deposit of 25 per cent. must be paid at the time of sale. Goods must be removed within 3 days, otherwise the deposit paid will be forfeited.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

SALE OF 300 CASES AMERICAN BEER.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1920, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m., at their sales rooms the following:—

By order of Messrs. Coutts and Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

300 Cases California Lager Beer Patco Brand; in Quarts and Pints.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 12TH MARCH 1920 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT NO. 79 MOTLIBAI STREET AT THE GROUND FLOOR OF MARIAM VILLA" BEHIND BYCULLA CLUB.

Auction Sale of teak and blackwood artistic designed furniture of well-known makers, including dressing tables, chest drawers, Almyrahs, Iron and wooden cots, leather and tapestry, lined suites of sofas and chairs, chairs, cottage Piano of Messrs. Gerard Adem, Silk Curtains, glass and platedware et.

On FRIDAY, the 12th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction Artistic Furniture of the latest design including dinng table, dining chairs, dumb-waiters, meat safe, leather and tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, marble centre table, carved tiled teapoys, carved top teapoy, horn trass table, writing table, low chair, easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, marble wash hand table, iron and wooden cots, palm stands, teapoys, dirty clothes baskets, easels, pictures, prambulators, sweet toned cottage piano by Gerard Edwin, silk curtains, Electric zoomar and heater steno and crockerware etc. etc.

Property of C. Robins, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be printed and the above on view three days before the date of sale.

GANDHI & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th March 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUYERS OF FORD MOTOR CARS.

By order of the Indentor and on account and at the defaulting purchaser Messrs RICHARD & CO. will sell by public auction, at their Auction Rooms, No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 8th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.), a consignment just arrived, of 6 Ford 5 starter Touring motor cars, in lot of one. Standard Ford delivery.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

RICHARD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES CIGARS OF DIFFERENT BRANDS.

Under instructions from the office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 9th March 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Customs Bonded Warehouse at Custom House Road, Fort.

2 cases, Cigars of different Brands, such as Wellington, Torpedo, Queen's Special, Sumatras, Special Planters etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th day of March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almirahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, etc., etc.

The propery of a Mahomedan gentleman:—

Pearl bunches about 200 shows, 4 diamonds, 4 bangles, 1 diamond ring, Assorted jewellery such as neck laces, bangles, rings, bracelets, ear-studs, etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned:—

8 bales khaki shirting flannel each containing 15 pieces by 28 in 1250 yds.

50 bundles coloured yarn No. 40 (slightly damaged by water.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office shigram
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse.
Second-hand bicycles.
1 Handsome landau.
1 8 years waler horse.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th March, 1920.

Reliance Stationery Stores

will supply you Account Books, Fountain Pens of all sorts, Press Copy Books and

Your Office Requisites at Cheap Rates.

88/90, Parsi Bazar, Fort, BOMBAY.

Inquiries Solicited.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only [13s. 4d.]

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—Kathiawar. [India.]

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 6.

Numerous thunderstorms occurred in North-East India and in the east of the United Provinces and of the Central Provinces. The rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, and local in Assam with a few falls in lower Burma, the east of the United Provinces and of the Central Provinces, Mysore and the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Tezpur three quarters of an inch; Silchar, Cox's Bazar and Barisal one inch; Chittagong two; Sambarpur one and a half; Balasore, Cuttack, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Patna, Gaya, Cawnpore, Jagdalpore a quarter; Mysore a half.

The temperature has become nearly normal everywhere. A disturbance is approaching the North-West Frontier from the West.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Bihar and Orissa and adjacent areas and some rain in Baluchistan.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Saturday, the 6th March 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the east and north Punjab. Humidity is in defect at Ambala. Day temperature is above normal in the west Punjab; night temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports a thunderstorm and 0.23in. of rain. Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Mainpuri and Jhansi. Day temperature is above normal at the latter station.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Karachi, but is in defect in upper Sind and locally in Rajputana. Day temperature has fallen to the normal in Rajputana; but continues above normal in Sind; night temperature is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal on and near the coast, but is generally below normal inlands. Day temperature continues below normal at Surat and Veraval; night temperature has fallen generally and is now in defect at Bhuj and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports light shower. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal in the west of the division, but is in excess in the east. Night temperature has decreased and is lower than usual at a few stations in the west.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity below normal except at Bombay. Night temperature is in defect at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in east Hyderabad, but is locally below normal in the Bombay Deccan. Temperature is in defect both by day and night at Poona, but is in excess at Nizamabad during the day.

General Remarks.—A few thunderstorms accompanied by light rain have occurred in the east of the United Provinces and of the Central Provinces.—Elsewhere weather has been dry. Temperature has fallen to the normal except along the North-West Frontier where conditions are slightly unsettled.

Dry weather is likely except for isolated thunderstorms in the south of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 5th March 1920.

Rainfall generally accompanying thunderstorms has occurred locally in Assam, Bengal and on the south Burma coast and at a few stations in Bihar and Mysore. There has also been local rain or snow in Kashmir and the Punjab hills. Chief amounts are:—Mergui one inch; Dibrugarh Cox's Bazar one and a half; Chittagong three-quarters; Narayanganj, Jessore, Mymensingh, Naya Dumka a half; Murree three-quarters; Sonamarg one and a half. Temperature remains high in the Gangetic plain.

In out-of-the-way Places

Horlick's Malted Milk proves a veritable boon, for it is made in a moment with the addition of water only. It keeps indefinitely, and for camp life is an indispensable stand-by. It solves the milk question. It feeds the tired body and is most delicious.

Of all Stores & Bazaars, in 3 sizes.

Horlick's malted milk

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. JAMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness falling memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and cases of weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Re. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

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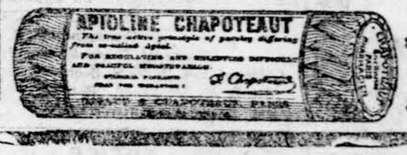
LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.



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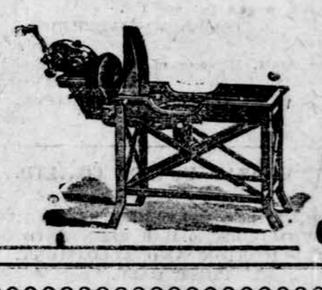

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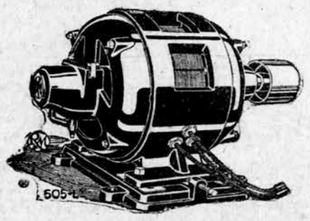

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, March 1st:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	—	Nil
" Exports to Great Britain	—	—	18,000
" to Continent	—	—	16,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—	—	14½
Demand Bills	—	—	3.42.25
Silver Commercial Bars	—	—	131½

New York, March 3rd,

Futures at New York May	..	..	..35.89+33

New York, March 4th

Futures at New York May	..	..	..35.62—27

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTTON.

Mar. 6.

After having been closed for two days for Holi, the Marwadi bazaar opened to-day at Rs. 494 for Fully Good Broach April-May, and advanced to Rs. 496. The highest price during the sessions was Rs. 498, and the lowest Rs. 494, the bazaar closing at Rs. 498. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 500, advanced to Rs. 502, and closed as under. A fair business was done.

For ready cotton there was a moderate demand.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

					Rs
Fully Good Broach	—	—	—	April-May —	499
Fully Good Bengals	—	—	—	Mar. —	312
" " "	—	—	—	May —	331
Fine Oomras	—	—	—	March —	412
Fine Comras	—	—	—	May. —	422

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th Mar. 1920

Cotton	—	—	—	21.780 Bales.
Wheat	—	—	—	24.037 Cwts.
Linseed	—	—	—	1,769 "
Rape etc	—	—	—	726 "
Gingellyseed	—	—	—	3,989 "
Poppyseed	—	—	—	Nil
Groundnuts	—	—	—	412 "
Castorseed	—	—	—	Nil
Rice	—	—	—	6,705 "
Myrabollams	—	—	—	2,564 "
Cottonseed	—	—	—	28 935 "
Mowraseed	—	—	—	625 "
Gram	—	—	—	5.507 "
Jewar	—	—	—	146 "
Maize	—	—	—	Nil
Parley	—	—	—	325 "
Barjree	—	—	—	2,233 "

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 6th.

				Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	—	—	—	2/6 5/8
Bank Demand	—	—	—	2/6 3/4
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	—	—	—	2/6 5/8
Fcn. Demand	—	—	—	570
American Dollars	—	—	—	233
Hongkong "	—	—	—	296
Shanghai	—	—	—	348
Japan	—	—	—	163
Singapore	—	—	—	91

Market Quiet.

MILL-STORES.

March, 6.

Most of the local mills were closed, owing to the intervening Holi holidays, and the offices in the Fort also remained closed. The report of the mill-strike, which fortunately has almost ceased, had tended to aggravated the dullness, which has not yet fully disapeared. The offers for various important Commodities, from England have been firm and Serval indents are being regularly booked. Healds have been arriving at regular intervals, and the home quotations vary between 40 and 55d per 800 eyes, according to the quality of the yarn. The ready quotations in Bombay-market are Rs. 1-10-0 per 800 eyes.

Among wooden, weaving and spinning sundries, a quiet tone prevails with the volumne of business transacted being very limited. Again indents with Japanese firms are practically very few, sice the quotations in Japan are still higher than local quotations which evidently is the conseqqence of abundance of stocks in Bombay market. Warpers 5" x 4" continue in fair demand, but the Nippon quality warpers continue very dear and scarce, and are quoted at Rs. 76/80 per gross; whereas Okawas are ruling very easy, being available at Rs. 50/55 per gross.

Among leather sundrise, Roller-skins, Picking-Bands, Beltings, etc., continue quiet. Nothing fresh in these commodities has transpired during the last week.

The quotations are as follows:—
Healds (red) Rs. 1-10-0 to 1-12-0 per 800 eyes.
Healds (yellow) Rs. 1-6-0 to 1-10-0 per 800 eyes.

Reeds Rs. 0-4-0 to 0-5-0 per 100 dents.
Warpers 5' x 4" (Nipon) Rs. 75/80 per gross.

Warpers (Okawa) Rs. 65/60 per gross.
Shuttles (Eng. 14½") Rs. 30 per dozen.
Shuttles (Jap. 14½") Rs. 20 per dozen.
Shuttles (Eng. 13½) Rs. 22/25 per dozen.
Shuttles (Jap. 13½) Rs. 8/10 per dozen.
Stubbings 13/16 (Jap.) Rs. 55 per dozen.
Rowings (Jap.) Rs. 30 per dozen.
Conical Pirn (Varnished) Rs. 9 per dozen.
Ring Rabbeth (Eng.) Rs. 14/15 per dozen.
Weft Pirn 5 3/8 Rs. 7/9 per dozen.

COLOURS-MARKET.

March, 6.

The tightness of the money market has told upon the colour market; there is absence of demand and merchants seem a bit anxious dispose of their stocks. However the mills are likely to issue inquirries after these holidays. The quotations for the Reds remain almost the same as reported in the last reports; but the sulphers being in big stocks are offered at cheaper rates but no business is reported. Alizarine is affected by this dullness and it is offered at about Rs. 2,000 per drum without any business passing.

BOMBAY AND ITS POOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Apropos Dr. Viegas' criticism of the existing hospitals for the poor, I have to bring to your notice that recently a man was found lying dead in the streets of a natural death. If people are thus allowed to die in the streets (and this is not the first instance of its kind which I have known), while there are hospitals ostensibly for the poor, something stronger than Dr. Viegas' criticism is needed to rouse the Corporation to a sense of its duty towards the poor and the helpless.—Yours, etc.,

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Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powder
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black B Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Methylene Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Metayl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown FD, FD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS.eConc., RFF, RFF Conc., G. G Con
Tannin Heliotrope

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R G.
Thionone G [illegible] B 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo R. B
Thionone Isabellina

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2B Con
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra. BX F.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WH
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Prine Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yelow G
Aocid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, I?
Ponceau 2R, 2B Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, BN, S
Wool Scarlet 6B

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diamine Fast Yellow R
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, RR, 10.
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive B
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown B

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

pirit Black
pirit Blue
pirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown F
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan R
Dark Acid Brown BE
Light Acid Brown B

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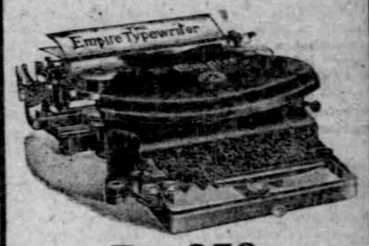

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BOMBAY RACING.

ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING

BRENDAN WINS THE WELLINGTON PLATE.

A large gathering assembled at Mahalaxmi on Saturday to witness the eleventh extra-meeting of the Bombay Racing Season. The card was long and interesting as there were nine events with large fields in each, though scratchings reduced the Flemington Plate and the Wellington Plate to even starters. The Bellasis Plate for Arab ponies in the third division as usual attracted such a large entry that three divisions were necessary in each of which twenty-four candidates figured on the card. As there were few scratchings in each of these races despite the absence of many European jockeys who have already left Bombay, a number of Indian riders rode in these races. Fortunately everything went well and there was no accident. The weather though warm was not oppressive. The long card necessitated the first event to begin rather early. Long before 2 p.m., an enthusiastic crowd had already collected in both enclosures; these early comers visibly showed their impatience at the slowness of time and it was a great relief to them when the tote windows were opened and the exchange of notes for tickets started. The uncertainty of these Arab performers, however, soon cooled the enthusiasm as many a favourite went down. In the first race which was the first division of the Bellasis Plate 6 furlongs, Karam, in a field of twenty was installed a hot favourite, but he failed to beat Dublin who won comfortably from Grey Renord; Karam secured third place. Grey Renord ran a good race and was unfortunate to lose near home.

Arabistan, Financier, Speedwell, Marauder and America were all fancied in the 2nd race. Financier with Ruiz up won easily from My Royal, America secured third place. Ornate was strongly supported though he cut the place till well up in the straight; he was beaten out of it by Last Day who won from White Rose and Magdala. In this race Peace Day was the street corner tip. He also shot his bolt in the distance and failed to secure a place. The public however were consoled as Last Day instead of Peace Day won. Some Day was better than No Day at all.

Mirabelle, the favourite won the Varsova Plate from Motor Wrap. Mill'mount, a Calcutta horse, placed third. In this race King's Head proved again that he is no longer the same sprinter he once was. He led the field till the bend and then petered away. As stated the other day Fine Trout has had too much racing this season and should be given a holiday.

The next event was the Thana Plate of seven furlongs for Arab ponies in the 2nd Division. A field of twelve started in which Golshan, the top weight and All Joy and Diamond King the bottom weights attracted most attention. Bluey Lee, who was well spoken of in the morning, was neglected as it was rumoured that powerful punters were on All Joy and Diamond King. These must have been cruelly disappointed as two outsiders in Tiger the winner, and Dunbar the placed horse romped in. The other day Tiger who was hot favourite in the Parel Plate failed hopelessly. On Saturday he showed that the great improvement must have taken place in him as he made every post a winning post. Rose rode him very smartly on Saturday.

Only six started in the Flemington Plate of ½ mile for horses in the 2nd Division. Throughout the season long distance races for horses in this division have provided poor and small fields. Red Quill won convincingly from Dori. Ruiz rode a splendid race.

I said the other day that D. Greenhalgh (Junior), the clever young trainer who has started many winners this season, has made Brendan a race horse again. I don't think that any one will consider this an exaggeration when it is remembered what a failure that horse was for a long time and what a different animal he is now. He never left his supporters in doubt yesterday and Morris is to be congratulated on the fine race he rode. Simon's Choice was expected to win this race but he has at last lost found the weight that stayed him.

Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Jawad won a good race from Benares and Dandelion. Royal Court the favourite was hopelessly out of it. He was strongly supported by his stable who it appears considered him a certainty.

Lillie Bridge and Oregon Pine the two strong favourites of the last race, the Varsova Plate 6 furlongs, were beaten by Balira well ridden by Ruiz. Quite Dark and Balira received late support and so did Duet who was destined to disappoint a large number of people. Many felt very sore over it, but that is also in the game.

One would like to know whether it is not possible for the Manager of the totes to request some of the pay out men to behave themselves. They cause annoyance to the public by begging for fractions I recently received complaints about this but yesterday I saw it for myself.

Ruiz, Rose Longhurst and Morris were the successful jockeys.

Details:—

THE BELLASIS PLATE. (Division I.). Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yds.
Mr. Noble's DUBLIN, 8-10, Longhurst .....
Mr. M. Goculdass' GREY RENARD, 8-10, Purtoosingh ....
Mr. Hesan's KARAM 8-2 Morris .....
Mr. Georjee Yacoob's NIMBLE 8-6 Mujeed ...
Did not run:—Grey Beauty; Final Shot; Aloosi Zabim.

The Race:—As soon as they were released Nimble, Dublin and Grey Renard, shot out of the Machine setting the pace to the rest of the field when they came round the turn Grey Renard, was prominent, with Dublin on his girths, the pair were tussling for mastery with Dublin overpowering Grey Renard near the post, won by 1 length Karam came with a late run, to place third; 3 lengths away 2 lengths.

Favourite:—Karam.

Time:—1 min. 25 1-5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 35/8; places Rs. 17/8, Rs. 24/8 and Rs. 14.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 34/8; places Rs. 19/8, Rs. 15, and Rs. 7.
Trainer:—Owner.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. (Division II.).—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yds.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's FINANCIER, 8-13, Ruiz .....
Mr. M. Ebrahim's MY ROYAL, 9-5, Trahan
Messrs. Mahomed and Nanjee's AMERICA, 8-6, Townsend .....
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's BOWERY, 8-6, Majeed .....
Did not run:—Aitchener; Silver; Hikmat; The Ark.

The Race:—Aligarh sprang out of the barrier, with America, Bill Bailey, My Royal, Financier and Bowery next in order. Aligarh survived for 3 furlongs when Bill Bailey and America assumed command bringing the field into the straight where Financier, My Royal and Bowery challenged the first named passed America and Billy Bailey, with My Royal also following suit, Financier won by ¼ length from My Royal, 1 length between second and third a head between third and fourth.

Favourite:—America.
Time:—1 min. 25 2-5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 42; places Rs. 19/8 Rs. 65/8, and Rs. 24.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 28; places Rs. 10/8, Rs. 30/8 and Rs. 11/8.
Trainer:—A. R. Dakeel.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. (Division III.).—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yds.
Mr. Lantin's LAST DAY, 7-12, Rose .....
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's WHITE ROSE, 7-5, Northmore 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' MAGDALA, 8-10, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. G. Jafferjee's ORNATE, 8-10, Ruiz 4
Did not run:—Chrysanthemum; Escort; Majestic Balm, and Moderate.

The Race:—Peace Day and Ornate jumped out together running abreast with, Last Day, Magdala, and White Rose forming the second group, there was no change till near home where the second group replaced the first, with Last Day; White Rose and Magdala, securing the first, second and third places. Won by 2½ lengths, 1 length, short, head.

Favourite:—Peace Day.
Time:—1 min. 25 3-5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 354; places Rs. 83/8, Rs. 27 and Rs. 35.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 163; places Rs. 37, Rs. 15, and Rs. 20.
Trainer:—J. K. Irani.

THE VARSOVA PLATE. (Division II.).—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yds.
Messrs. Goculdass and Garda's MIRABELLE, 8-12, Purtoosingh .....
General N. O. Khan's MOTOR WRAP, 8-9, Ruiz .....
Mr. S. P. Chaudhari's MILLMOUNT, 7-10 MELBA 8-0, Japeth 3
Rose .....
Messrs. Yussuf and Hoosain's PEACH 8-0, Japeth .....
Did not run:—Rare Ruby.

The Race:—King's Head and Peach Melba took a flying start, immediately pursued by Mirabelle and Motor Wrap, King's Head fell back at the 2 furlong when Peach Melba kept up the running till the turn where Mirabelle and Motor Map in turn collar sed the leader a great finish resulted between Mirabelle and Motor Wrap with the former winning by a short head, Millmount secured third place 1½ lengths away, head.

Favourite:—Motor Wrap.
Time:—1 min. 17 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 39; places Rs. 14 Rs. 13/8 and Rs. 26/8.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 19/8; places Rs. 7 Rs. 7/8 and Rs. 25/8.
Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE THANA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.
Messrs. R. S. Captain and Jamsetjee's TIGER, 8-1, Rose .....
Mr. Adam's DUNBAR, 8-3, Japeth .....
Mr. M. Goculdass' MECHANIC, 8-13, Purtoosingh .....
General N. O. Khan's FARY, 9-0, Ruiz ...

The Race:—A fair start which saw Fary in front of Tit Bits and Mechanic with Diamond King badly left was witnessed for this race Dunbar and Tiger joined the leaders, who ran in a compact bunch till the turn, Dunbar passed the leaders in the middle of the straight with Mechanic and Tiger in chase, Dunbar looked a winner till near home. When Tiger on the outside put in a vigourous challenge winning by a neck in the last few strides, length, ¾ length.

Favourites:—Goldshan and Diamond King.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 401/8; places Rs. 81/8 Rs. 49 and Rs. 46/8.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 128/8; places Rs. 32 Rs. 26 and Rs. 26/8.
Trainer:—H. Jamsetjee

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.
Mr. Thaddeus RED QUILL 8-12, Ruiz ...
Mr. J. P. J. Walen's DORI 9-0, Rose ...
Mr. M. Goculdass' GIPSY'S ADVICE 8-6, Purtoosingh ... ...
Mr. R. R. S.'s FOOTMAN 8-2 J. R. Flynn 4
Did not run:—Cyanite, and Royal Charter.

The race:—Red Quill was quickest out the machine followed by Dori Royal Ambition and Gipsy's Advice, this order was maintained right through with Red Quill winning in a canter by 2 lengths from Dori, Gipsy's Advice was ½ a lengths away with Footman 2½ lengths behind a bad fourth.

Favourite:—Dori.
Tote paid Rs. 52 win and Rs. 25 and 19 for places.
2nd enclosure tote paid Rs. 23-8 win and Rs. 13 and 9 for places.
Time:—2 minutes 10 seconds.
(Winner trained by T. Ferguson Snr.)

THE WELLINGTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs (65 yards.)
Mr. Frank's BRENDAN 9-1, Morris ...
Mrs. J. L. Ainsworth's LITTLE NAN 9-4, Rose ... ...
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's SIMON'S CHOICE 10-7, Ruiz ... ...
Mr. M. Goculdass' VERGE 9-9, Townsend ...
Did not run:—Senparison, Waynflete, Penny Pie.

The race:—They got away well together when Brendan at once dashed away followed by Little Nan and Simon's Choice, this order was practically maintained throughout, near home Little Nan showed fight but Brendan won comfortably by 3 lengths, Simon's Choice finished a length behind, Verge being separated by a short head.

Favourite:—Simon's Choice.
Tote paid Rs. 61-8 win and Rs. 24 and 24-8 for places.
2nd enclosure tote paid Rs. 27 win and Rs. 11-8 and 13 for places.
Time:—1 minute 30 2/5th seconds.
(Winner trained by D. Greenhalgh Jur.)

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's JAWAD 9-0, Longhurst 1
Mr. H. R. Badsha's BENARES 7-4 White ... 2
Mr. P. C. Dastoor's DANDELION 7-0, J. J. Meekings 3
Mr. Syed Rashid's WINNING POST 7-13, S. J. Meeking 4
Did not run:—Golshan.

The race:—Dandelion as usual cracted the pace attended by Eastern Star, Black Ivory, and Benares, at the 3rd furlong, Jawad and Winning Post joined the leader, when they turned into the straight Dandelion was still in command with Benares and Jawad on his girths, the last named pair collared the leader near the stands, Jawad winning by 1 length, from Benares, who was 1 length in front of Dandelion 1½ lengths.

Favourites Amir Aswad and Rose Hill.
Tote paid Rs. 133-8 win and Rs. 46-8, 133. 105-8 for places.
2nd enclosure tote paid Rs. 69 win and Rs. 23-8, 63, and 37-8 for places.
Time 1 minute 50 4/5 seconds.
(Winner trained by owner.)

THE VARSOVA LATE DIVISION I.—Distance 6 Furlongs (41 yards.)
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus BALIRA 9-0, Ruiz ...
Mr. R. C. Arbeshar's QUITE DARK 8-4, Morris ... ...
Mr. Wilton Bartleet LILLIE BRIDGE 8-2 Buckley ... ...
Capt. P. Bouvet's BELLE VOYAGEUSE II 8-4 Northmore ... ...
Did not run—Final Proof.

The race:—Quite Dark, Duet, Lillie Bridge and Belle Voyageuse were the early pacemakers, Duet fell out at the turn, Quite Dark Lillie Bridge and Belle Voyageuse were joined by Balira in front of the stands a great finish resulted with Balira winning on the post by a head, 1 length, 2 lengths.

Favourite:—Balira and Oregon Pine.
Tote paid Rs. 59 win and Rs. 19-8, 25-8 and 20-8 for places.
2nd enclosure tote paid Rs. 22 and Rs. 9-8, 15-8, and 11 for places.
Time:—1 minute 16 seconds.
(Winner trained by T. Ferguson Snr.)

MADRAS RACES,

SECOND MEETING IST DAY,

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, March 6.

The First Day's Race of the Second Meeting of Madras Races was largely attend. Cloudy weather prevailed and some good sport was witnessed. Those present included their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon. An event of special mention is the win of Mr. C. N. Sander's Tom Boy, one of the three horses entered by the same owner for the Midget Plate. The following are the details:—

MARCH PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Rajha Venugopal Yachindra Bahadur's SUBBIACA, 9-10, Babjan .....
Col. J. Desaraj Ur's FUSILIER, 10-0, Melsom
Col J. Desaraj Ur's MOHSEL, 9-13, Baker
Also ran:—Silver King 8-12, Dinner Jacket 7-2, and Blossom 7-0.

Betting:—Evens Fusilier, 4 to 1 against Subbiaca and Dinner Jacket, 5 to 1 against Mohsel and Silver King, 8 to 1 against Blossom.
Won by one length, one and a half lengths between the second and the third.
Time:—1 min. 40 2/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Rs. 153 on win.

THE PONY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. M. Aliasker's GARIBALDI, 9-12, Babjan
H. H. Maharajah of Mysore's LITTLE WONDER II., 7-0, Sankar .....
Mr. N. M. Carter's NELLIE, 8-2, Melsom.
Also ran:—Token 11-2.

Betting:—5 to 2 against Garibaldi, 3 to against Nellie, 2 to 1 against Token and 4 to against Little Wonder II.
Won by half a length, two lengths between the second and the third.
Time: 1 min. 55 secs.
Tote paid:—Rs. 20 for win.

VISITORS PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Capt. C. T. J. Roark's BALLYMACAD, 8-6, Major Scott .....
Messrs. P. B. Thomas and G. A. Marsh's ST. POL, 7-12, Melsim .....
Mr. M. V. Buch Badu's GOOGLIE, 777, Subman Khan .....
Also ran:—Lord Robert 10-7, King Cole 7-5 and Boltaire 7-0.

Betting:—3 to 2 against Ballymacad, 2 to against Lord Robert and St. Pol.
Won by half a length, half a length between the second and the third.
Time: 1 min. 19 2-5 secs.
Tote paid:—Rs. 28 for win.

MIDGET PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. C. N. Sander's MARKHOR, 10-2,
Mr. C. N. Sander's MABKHOR, 10-2, Rajariya 2
Mr. J. G. Ramaswamy Naidu's SHEIK, 7-0, Syed Maboob 3*
Raja Venugopal Yachendra Bahadur's COMMENCEMENT, 9-6, Babjan 3*
*Dead heat.
Also ran:—Talekote 8-5, and Secotine 7-1.

Betting:—Even Commencement, 2 to against Markhor, 4 to 1 against Talekote, Secotine and Tom Boy and 6 to 1 against Sheik.
Won by two lengths one length between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 11 2-5 secs.
Tote paid:—Rs. 339 for win.

TRADES CUP.—Distance 1 mile and 1 furlong.
H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's SIBELL DE LAUGTON, 9-3, Desplate Rao .....
Col. J. Desaraj Urs' DERMAN, 9-10, Melsom
Mr Ahmed Sait's MORNING STAR, 9-10, Baker .....

Betting:—5 to 2 on Sibell and De Laugton, to 2 against Derman 5 to 1 against Morning Star.
Won by one length, 30 lengths between second and third.
Time:—2 mins. 5 3/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Rs. 17 for win.

KUNIGAL CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.
H. H. the Maharajha of Mysore's COBBLE, 8-12, Melsom .....
H. H. the Maharajha of Mysore's CUIDON, 9-0, Suleman Khan .....
H. H. Maharajha of Mysore's BETTER LUCK 7-3, Baboan .....
Also ran:—Maha 8-3.

Betting:—5 to 2 on Cobble, 2 to 1 against Cuidon, 4 to 1 Ismaila 5 to 1 Better Luck.
Won by two lengths, three-quarter length between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 34 secs.
Tote paid:—Rs. 14 for win.

THE BOBBILI PLATE.—Distance 1½ mile.
Rajha of Venkatagiri's CYMBELINE, 8-4, Suleman Khan .....
H. H. the Maharajha of Mysore's LONGBOAT, 10-3 Melsom 2
Messrs. A. R. Keva Musaliab's and V. A. M. Swamy's PESHAWAR, 9-0, Ameen ...
Also ran:—Keynote 8-13.

Betting:—5 to 1 against Cymbelin 2 to 1 Longboat and Keynote, 3 to 2 against Peshwar.
Won by a head, a head, between second and third.
Time:—2 mins. 30 4-5 secs.
Tote paid:—Rs. 85 for win.

MEERUT RACES.

SPRING MEETING: LAST DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, March, 6.

To-day witnessed the third and last day of the Meerut Spring Meeting. The attendance throughout had been good, and though the fields in some of the events were somewhat disappointing, the meeting on the whole has been a huge success, the standard of racing being the same as in pre-war days. The stewards are much to be congratulated on for this highly satisfactory state of affairs. The following are the details:—

THE KEMPTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. Hamiduddin's AMALGAM 8-2, Harrison, ... 1
Sirdar Jewan Singh's MAVOURNEEN 6-12 Althadia 2
Thakur Sripal Singh's LU LAD 10-12, Mason 3
Also ran:—Gipsy King 7-3.

Betting:—One and half to Lu Lad, evens Amalgam, sixes Gipsy King and Mavourneen
Totalizator paid Rs. 9 win and Rs. 6, and 9 for places.
Amalgam was made favourite.

THE CIVIL SERVICE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Sirdar Sant Singh Chhachhi and Mr. J. Lewi's AVANTI 10-12 Harrison ... 1
Messrs. Bishan Narain and Hari Shankar Bhargava's ORMY 7-2, Meherjee, ... 2
Mr. E. Fraser's LADY LYRIC 8-0, ... 3
Also ran:—Wood Nymph 7-3, Hard-up 6-1, Friendship 7-3, Bonnie Blush 6-12, Sulekong 6-0, Bhikka 6-0.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Avanti, 8 Lady Lyric, 6 Friendship, 6 Wood Nymph, 3 Ormy, twelves Bonnie Blush and Sulkong, 5 to 1 Hard-up.
Tote paid:—Rs. 7 win and Rs. 6, 6, and for places.
Avanti was favourite.

THE MEERUT CHASE.—Distance 2½ miles (over the steeple chase course.)
Lt.-Col. Brinton's MAY FLOWER 9-12, Major Keran 1
Messrs. Byass and Sheppard's LESTO 12-13, Sheppard 2
Capt. Fleming's RED LUCIFER 11-13, Capt. Hilliard 3
Also Ran:—What Next 10-10, Tallywarker 9-10..

Betting:—Evens Lesto, 2 to 1 Red Lucifer, fours What Next and May Flower, fives Tallywarker.
Lesto was favourite.

THE PRODUCE FUND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
H. H. the Maharaja Sahib of Rajpipla's TIPSTER 10-0, Abdul Wahid ... ...
Mrs. Bright's CIDER 7-11, Mason ...
Mr. Pine's MOUNTAIN APPLE 8-7, ...
Also ran:—Submarine II 8-3.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Tipster, 3½ to 1 against Mountain Apple, Submarine II, Cider.
Tote paid Rs. 5 for win and Rs. 7 and 8 for places.
Tipster was favourite.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance Race Course and 100 yards.
Lala Kali Charan's VARLET 7-2, Meherjee 1
Mr. Hamiduddin's BOLT AWAY 8-12, Ramsom 2
Sardar Rachpal Singh's HYRM 8-5 ...
Also ran:—Vanguard 9-3, Pharoah 7-0, Hatham 8-12, Burg 7-2, Amity 6-10, Fao 6-7, Nasibdar 7-2, Iron Chest 10-3, Glencoe 9-7.

Betting:—Fives Iron Chest, Glencoe, Bolt Away, Hatham and National 2 to 1 Vanguard, sevens Hyrim, Burg, Nasibdar, Varlet and Pharoah, 10 to 1 Amity and Fao.
Vanguard was favourite.
Tote paid Rs. 13 for win and Rs. 33 and 33 for places.

THE KADER PLATE.—Distance Race Course 100 yards.
Mr. Mail's KIT GREY LEG 8-13, Quin ...
Capt. Burridge's HURICHBACD 8-10, Conforth ... ...
Capt. Fleming's ROLLEY 7-0, Moossamuddin ... ...
Also ran:—Steel Barrel 9-8, Double Chin -7, Kesmeldon 6-7, Off She Pops 6-7.

Betting:—2 to 1 Kit Grey Leg, threes Hunchback and Double Chin 4 to 1 Steel Barrel, 10 to 1 Kesmeldon and Off She Pops.
Favourite Kit Grey Leg.
Tote:—No tickets sold to win, and Rs. 7 and 8 for places.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 100 yards.
Capt. R. Ward's AXIS 7-7, Kareem ...
Sardar Dayal Singh Chhachi's MOUNT PLEASENT 10-5, Abdul Wahid ...
Jham Singh's THE WINNER 10-3 Rachpal Singh ... ...
Also ran:—Rangoon 9-8, Lightning 9-12, Monaco 7-9.

Betting:—4 to 1 Mount Pleasant, 3 to 1 The Winner and Rangoon 5 to 1 Lightning, sixes Monaco and Axis.
Tote:—No tickets sold on the win places places Rs. 21 and Rs. 19.

BARRACKPORE RACES

SECOND SPRING MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 7.

A large number of spectators that were present at Barrackpore Race enclosure, were put to great inconvenience owing to inclement weather shortly after the fifth race had been run. It rained in torrents which made it almost impossible to follow the progress of race after race. There was hailstorm for a pretty long time. The details of to-day's races are given below:—

THE AMARA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr Coningham's MUNGAR, 8-7, Dobie ... 1
Mr Louvet's DISPUTE, 8-0, Walker 2
Mr Dutt's EMMIE, 8-0, Meads 3
Mr Hannay's MARCHIONESS, 7-10, White 4
Also ran:—Maximum 9-9, Black Friar 9-3, St Twist 8-0, I D 7-9, Reuter 7-7.

Tote paid:—Win Rs 16; Places Rs 11, Rs 12 and Rs 15.
Betting:—3 to 2 on Mungar, 7 to 2 on Dispute, fours on Emmie, sixes on Maximum, eights on Black Friar, longer prices for the others.
The race:—After a slight delay they were despatched almost level. Emmie hit front on settling, and was followed by Mungar, Marchioness and Dispute. Two furlongs from home, Mungar went to the van, and startling off a hot challenge from Dispute won by ½ length, 2 lengths.
Time:—1 min 15 4/5 secs.

THE MARCH PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr Slater's CASTLE COUNTESS, 9-1, Dobie 1
Mrs Grace's CHRISTMAS TOY, 7-13, Young 2
Mr Bee's BAW BAW, 9-0, Grace 3
Mr Hart's CLEMATIS, 7-7, White 4
Also ran:—Lady May 7-10, Ruedisea 7-7, Red Hat 7-7.

Tote paid:—Win Rs 17; Places Rs 14 and Rs 14.
Betting:—2 to 1 on Castle Countess, twos Christmas Toy, sevens on Clematis, longer prices for the others.
The race:—Christmas Toy led from the start, but nearing the home, Castle Countess passed him to win by 1 1/5 secs.

THE CHOWRINGHEE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr Raikut's ELSIE, R, 8-7, Kees 1
Messrs Donetil and Page's CYALARITY, 7-9, Meads 2
Mrs Dormieux's GUN CARRIAGE, 7-7, White 3
Mr Norton's WHEATCAKE, 8-0, Walker 4
Also ran:—Nortia 8-7, White Chaff 7-10, Quality 7-7, Corporal 7-7.

Tote paid:—Win Rs 24; Places Rs 11, Rs 11 and Rs 15.
Betting:—Evens on Cyalarity, 3 to 2 on Elsie R, sixes on White Chaff, eights on Gun Carriage, longer prices for the others.
The race:—First Gun Carriage and then Cyalarity assumed the lead, but nearing the home, Elsie R Came with a strong run and won on the post by a short head, 5 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time:—1 min 3/5 secs.

THE BEHAR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr Donetil's UGLY GOSLING, 8-9, Harrison 1
Mr Dee's SIMPLE SIMON, 7-12, Meads ... 2
Mr Dean's SPANISH CHESTNUT, 7-13, Marland 3
Mr McGee's PEGGY THRIFT, 7-12, Grace 4
Also ran:—Hypatis 9-0, Higher Level 8-9, Avon 8-4.

Tote paid:—Win Rs 12; Places Rs 12 and Rs 18.
Betting:—3 to 1 on Ugly Gosling, fives on Simple Simon, sevens on Spanish Chestnut, longer prices for the others.
Betting:—5 to 2 on Pick of the Bunch, threes on Reparte, fives on Speak the Truth, longer prices for the others.
The race:—Hypatis led on sufferance for six furlongs, then Ugly Gosling went ahead and cantered an easy winner by 2½ lengths, 2 lengths, 1½ lengths.
Time:—1 min 30 1/5 secs.

THE MARCH PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr Wilson's PICK OF THE BUNCH, 8-5, Dobie 1
Mr Pugh's REPARTEE, 7-11, Grace 2
Mr Dutt's SANS MERCI, 7-13, Meads ... 3
Mr Slater's DEVON, 7-12, Parde 4
Also ran:—Taffy's Darling 8-7, Speak the Truth 7-12, Buff Mail 7-11.

Totes paid:—Win Rs 15; Places Rs 14 and Rs 21.
The race:—Repartee led with the word 'go.' Near the Grand Stand, Pick of the Bunch challenged and passed him to win by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths, neck.
Time:—1 min. 4 1/5 secs.

THE JUVENILE PLATE.—Distance 4 furlongs.
Mr Mesmarnah's KEPRI, 12-0, Mr Campbell 1
Mr Luke's CHINGRI, 12-0, Mr Finlayson 2
Mr Hempson's CALLINI, 12-0, Owner ... 3
Mr Gildford's FOXTOR, 12-0, Owner 4
Also ran:—Jambo 10-0.

Tote paid:—Win Rs 65; Places Rs 50 and Rs 17.
Betting:—3 to 2 on Callini, 7 to 4 on Chingri, twos on Foxtor, longer prices the others.
The race:—Kepri led from start to finish.

RAMKRISHNA PARAMHAMSA

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION IN POONA.

(From a Correspondent.)

The birthday anniversary of Sri Ramkrishna was publicly celebrated in the Kirloskar Theatre, Poona, under the presidentship of Lok. B. G. Tilak. The whole hall was packed up. About three thousand persons were present. Among the audience were some of the professors of the local colleges. The proceedings opened with a Bengalee song. Mr. Ghose then read an interesting paper on the life of Sri Ramkrishna. He described his spiritual sadhans and experiences and said that he had been born with a divine mission of which he is as conscious from his very babyhood and strenuously exerted himself to deliver his message to the youth of Bengal, who then under the spell of Westernism, had forsaken their religion and nationalism and embracing Europeanism, had commenced to reform Indian life and society, to recast Indian ideas and ideals on the European models. Sri Ramkrishna sought to wean the flower of the Calcutta University from this Alienism and Para-Dharma.

Swami Govindananda of the Bombay Vedanta Ashram, through whose efforts the Bengalis of Poona had succeeded in publicly celebrating the anniversary in Poona, next addressed the assembly. He said that every nation's history was the history of its great men. Whereas in Europe these great men were from times immemorial fishermen, in India they were sages. Europe's history is the history of these Sea-Pirates or Baron Robbers, who have sought to dispossess other sister nations of their Empire, of their commerce, of their religion, of their freedom. The history of all other nations, except that of India, has been the history of fanatic robbers and robbing fanatics. The world is suffering from two great evils—the robb spirit or the lust and greed of territorial and commercial expansion and what is known as colonialism and fanaticism. If you read aright the history of these nations, you will find these two facts writ large on it. But India's history has been that of benefactors of humanity, of spiritual and material emancipators and joy-bringers to mankind. She never went out in the spirit of the Sea-Pirates to impose slavery upon an Africa nor the Portuguese and Spanish fanatics to impose by the sword and Inquisition her religion upon others. India too has had a large and grand colonial and foreign history to boast of. But hers has been the history of a servant of God and worshipper of man, who came to spiritually uplift man and woman, to minister to their wants and not to dictate. She went in a peaceful manner to serve these nations, exactly as in the living memory of man Buddhist monks, Guru Nanak and Swami Vivekananda did. Sri Ramkrishna is one of such emancipators and joy-bringers, sages and prophets of India.

MR. TILAK'S REMARKS.

Lok Tilak exhorted the audience to give up the spirit of imitation and to realise truths of the Vedanta, which alone can save India and the world. It alone could give them sound spiritual basis for reconstruction of society in the present New Era. He was grateful to his Bengali friends who had organised this public celebration of Sri Ramkrishna's anniversary, who is one of the saviour sages of India of to-day. He had a mission of which he was conscious. It was a pity that India has lost the faculty of recognising her heroes, for until America discovered Vivekananda to us, Vivekananda and his master were unknown to India. That is because we are under the hypnotism of the West. Shake off these bonds. Assert your independence of spirit. Indian Vedanta alone has insisted upon the Divinity within man. And this doctrine alone is capable of saving humanity. "Act like children of God. Europe only talks of God and love. India has actually loved these principles. The League of Nations cannot save you. Vedanta is your only hope and salvation." The League of Nations with its doctrine of self-determination was a noble thing. But why has this ideal League of Nations become a farce? Because Europe is not spiritualised by Vedanta. The League of Nations is a body without a soul. Our Vedanta, as they were told by Swamiji the other day, can alone spiritualise the League of Nations and give it life. And what is self-determination. It is nothing but the doctrine of the Atmahood of man of the Vedanta.

Talking of the Bolshevik peril, he said, India need have no fears. Bolshevism preaches the equality of all and the nobleness of manual labour. We had already got these doctrines in a more refined and truly spiritual manner. Bolshevism, as it was preached in the West, cannot succeed in India. Let us stick fast to our Vedanta and all our desires shall be fulfilled. With and through Vedanta alone is the regeneration of India and would be possible and assured.

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INFLUENZA AGAIN?
The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, opening ceremony by His Excellency Sir G. Lloyd., Prince of Wales Museum, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY. March 9.

Garden Party at Government. House, 5 p. m.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. Kathiawar, via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 1 midnight.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Price of Wales Museum. 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

THURSDAY. March 11.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Taroba will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Unregistered correspondence for German E Africa and Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

FRIDAY, March 12.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

SATURDAY, March 13.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

SUNDAY. March 14.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Domestic Occurences.

DEATH.

Khetsey Kara died, Sunday morning, Oothamna ceremony on Monday, the 8th, at 3 p.m., (B. T.) at his residence Chowpati.

ANNIVERSARY.

Wednesday, the 10th instant, being the first anniversary of the death of the late Anthony Francis Miranda of Matherpakady, there will be a Requiem High Mass for the repose of his soul at the Holy Name Chapel, Wodehouse Road, at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.), Friends and relatives will kindly accept this only intimation.

CHURCH OF DABUL.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dumaun will administer the Sacrament of confirmation at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, Bombay, at 8 a.m., to-morrow.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Ry. Battn. (I. D. F.), will play at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana, at 6-30 p.m., to-day.

LOODON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

It is notified for general information that the London-New York Cross rate on the 3rd instant was 3423/4; and on the 4th instant 3443/4.

THE FREE OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

The Gandharv Natak Mandali will give a performance of "Ekach Pyala" by the late Mr. Gadkary in aid of the above Free Ophthalmic Hospital on Wednesday the 10th instant, at 8 p.m. in the New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road.

MUSLIM VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A special general meeting of the Muslim Volunteer Corps will be held to-night at 8-30 p.m. (B. T.), at Muzeferabad Hall, Grant Road.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE SCIENCE SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Elphinstone College Science Society, Professor H. K. Mehta will deliver a lecture on "Divinity in man and what Science has to say about it" in the College Library Hall, at 2-30 p.m., to-day. On this occasion the students of the College and friends and admirers of Professor Mehta will present an address to him at 4 p.m. Principal Wilkinson will preside on the occasion.

BOMBAY-KARACHI AIR MAIL.

Unregistered letters, postcards, packets of printed papers, and commercial papers and samples for transmission by the Air Service for Rajkot and Karachi will be accepted at the Counter of the General Post Office Bombay, upto 7 a.m., on Thursday, the 11th March, 1920.

Registered letters will be accepted till 7 p.m., on Wednesday the 10th March.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

The following 34 Nations will take part in the VII Olympic Games at Antwerp:—

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Central America, Chili, Denmark, Egypt, Equador Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tchecho-Slovakia, and the United States of America.

SIX WEEKS FOR TRESPASSING.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, at the Mazagon Police Court, Rao Saheb Raghunathrao Tawde prosecuted Inayat Hussein, a Pathan, for house-breaking. Mr. Tejani defended. The accused was detected while getting into a building through the roof, and as he was trying to run away he fell on the ground and was thus caught. He pleaded guilty, and the charge was altered to one of trespass. The accused was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MURDER OF A HINDU.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Gopinath Ramji, a Hindu aged 45, who was murdered at Naigaum Road on the 9th February. The deceased was found lying dead on his back with his face badly mutilated. The temple near which the body was found murdered, was opened before a 'panch and blood was found on the walls and floor also a masonry tool; there was also a blood stained hammer in the compound. The priest of the temple could not be traced. The death was due to fracture of the skull, and blows on the face by a blunt instrument. The jury returned a verdict of murder by some person or persons unknown.

INDIA AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

PROTEST AGAINST APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

The following is a copy of a telegram sent by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, to the Secretary, Commerce and Industry Department, Delhi

"Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber beg emphatically to protest against the appointment of a Committee of the Council to report on so vital a question as the introduction of a policy of Imperial Preference in Indian Tariff arrangements. Importance and magnitude of the question demand its examination by a representative Commission charged with powers of receiving public evidence on which Indian industrial and commercial interests are adequately representated. In the opinion of my Committee such a course is absolutely essential towards arriving at any fair and considered decision in the matter. The course at present adopted will lack public confidence and be inconsistent with the very undertaking given by the Secretary of State in his Revenue despatch No. 86 para 3 that representative public opinon will be invited on the fiscal question, with which my Committee submit the present question is indissolubly bound up. My Committee cannot help feeling that various steps recently taken by Government in the fiscal affairs of the country are anything but calculated to further the interests of India and the same have caused grave discontent. My Committee submit, therefore, that the Committee appointed should under no circumstances go beyond conducting a preliminary survey of the statistics relating to the question.—J. B. Petit, Chairman."

THE ALL-INDIA WRESTLING TOURNAMENT.

A shield worth Rs. 500 is offered to the best Indian wrestler. Those who wish to compete for the same should apply to the Hon. Secretary, The All-India Wrestling Tournament, No. 5, Lafound Street, Mount Road, Madras. A very keen interprovincial contest is expected. Names should be registered before the 15th April. For the purpose of preventing any unnecessary rush a small fee of Rs. 5 is fixed. The Tournament will be held in Madras, S.I.A.A., grounds, the exact date etc., of which will be announced later. Further particulars may be had from the Hon. Secretary.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 6.

The market for jute mill shares ruled fairly steady without much business passing and there was only a small inquiry for coal shares. In the miscellaneous section, a fair amount of business was put through without any special feature of interest. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal, 784; Ghusick, 20-12; New Kessurgarh, 13-8; Sendra, 25-4.

Jute:—Budge Budge Pref. 103; Clive 6 per cent Pref 87; Empire 80; Fort Gloster Pref. 104; Hooghly Pref. 12-12; Howrah 45-4; Kamarhatty 900 Northbrook 85-4; Reliance 50-4; Union, 870.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1,770, Bengal Bridge Bolts 6-4 Prem.; Burma Finance and Mining 10-8; Bengal Paper 82; Calcutta Ice 23; Chitpore Hyraulic 300; Central Provinces Cement 12-4; Great Eastern Hotel 282-8; Hume Pipe, 14-12; Keshoram Cotton 12-4; Marshalls (new) 10-8; G. Mackenzie and Co., 11-4; Premier Soap 11.10; Somastipore Sugar, 13-4; Tata Industrial Bank 39-8 Prem. Thornycroft 4 P. S. L.

Government Paper:—3 1/2 per cent was quoted at Rs. 59 and Small lots at Rs. 59-8. War Bonds (short loans) 98 per cent. 1925 98-8 and 1928 98-12 per cent.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES AT POONA.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Public Servants' Co-operative Stores Society, Ltd. Poona, was held at Poona in the New Poona College, Rao Bahadur G. V. Joglekar presiding. The rules and bye-laws submitted to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, and duly approved by him, were adopted. A proposal was also passed whereby the rules would be amended so as to extend the eligibility of membership of the Society to Railway Servants and Servants of Institutions receiving grants-in-aid from Government. It was also resolved that at first the Stores should deal in such of the following articles as would be feasible, viz: Rice, Wheat, Jowari, Bajri, Tur Dal, Ghee, Butter, Gul, Sugar, Tea, Sweet Oil, Kerosine Oil, Fuel, Gram Puls and Cloth. The office-bearers were then elected as follows:—

President—Rao Bahadur G. V. Joglekar; Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. K. V. Kabir; Members of the Managing Committee—Rao Sahib G. K. Kelkar, Messrs. Krishnarao Ganesh, K. H. Gokhale, G. L. Kasbekar, M. S. Govitrikar, Jivansingh Kisansingh, K. G. Ranade; Auditors—(1) Mr. G. J. Padhye, (2) Mr. Rao Saheb Mangalram Bhawaniram; Stock Checkers—(1) Mr. L. K. Bhagwat, (2) Mr. N. V. Kelkar.

The meeting dissolved after a vote of thanks to the President.

2ND THANA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

At a meeting of the Dahanu Citizens held on the 22nd Feb. 1920, it was decided to hold the 2nd sessions of the Thana District Conference at Dahanu. A strong and representative Reception Committee is formed and Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, is elected the Chairman of the Reception Committee. The dates for the sessions are provisionally fixed to be the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of May, 1920. Deputations of the Reception Committee are visiting important places in the Taluka to collect funds and for enlisting sympathy and co-operation. Great enthusiasm prevails throughout the Taluka.

KNOCKED TO DEATH BY MOTOR CAR.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of a Goanese woman, B. D'Souza, aged 60, who was knocked down in Medows Street on the 27th February by a motor car. It was stated that the chauffeur of car No. 3186 left his car on the road and went to a tea-shop; suddenly he heard a noise and came out when he saw the car backing and in doing so it had knocked down the deceased against the wall. Some one must have started it in his absence. The cause of death was shock due to injuries. The jury returned a verdict of death; but there was no evidence to show who was responsible.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd presided at the Bombay Hunt Dinner at the Jackal Club, on Saturday last.

His Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India accompanied by Senhor Maravelhas, and Lieut. Amiliar Coelho A.D.C., left Government House on Saturday afternoon.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd will give a Garden Party at Government House on Tuesday 23rd March 1920 at 5 p.m.

We are glad to announce that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's health is improving and there is no cause for anxiety.

The G.O.C. Bombay Brigade will attend the show to-day in aid of Children Welfare Fund. H. E. Lady Lloyd on Wernesday and H. E. the Admiral on Thursday will also attend.

The following Government House engagements for the week ending Saturday 13th have been fixed.

Monday 8th:—Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd will open the Children's Welfare Exhibition at 5 p.m. Her Excellency attends Col. Carter's lecture at the Welfare Exhibition at 7-15 p.m.

Tuesday 9th:—His Excellency Sir George Lloyd visits the High Court at 4-30 p.m. His Excellency attends the Annual Meeting of the Lodge Imperial Brotherhood. Her Excellency Lady Lloyd attends Mrs. Curtis's Entertainment at the Welfare Exhibition at 9-45 p.m.

Wednesday 10:—Her Excellency Lady Lloyd attends "Jhelum River Party" performance at 9-30 p.m. at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. His Excellency the Governor attends the Bombay Art Society's Conversazione and Exhibition of Pictures at the Town Hall at 9-45 p.m.

Friday, 12th:—Her Excellency Lady Lloyd attends Mr. Sisson's School Children's Performance at 5 p.m. at the Welfare Exhibition.

Saturday, 13th.:—His Excellency Sir George Lloyd presides at the Legislative Council Meeting at the Secretariate at 12 noon.

U. P. DISTRICT BOARDS.

NEGLECT OF RURAL SANITATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 7.

A Government resolution just published contains severe strictures on the up-countrf District Boards. The resolution says, it has been brought to the notice of the Lt.-Governor that the District Boards have made little or no attempt to utilise the grants made to the Boards for rural sanitation and have allowed large balances to accumulate. The Board of Public Health have issued instructions on more than one occasion with regard to the utilisation of these balances but thes instructions have been disregarded. The Lt.-Governor has already drawn attention to the present unsatisfactory state of affairs in the Government resolution on the working of the District Boards for the year ending, 31st March, 1919. In forwarding the resolution of the Board of Public health on the subject, the President has remarked the present position can only be due to apathy on the part of the Boards and their Chairmen. With this view the Lt.-Governor reluctantly is compelled to agree. The importance of sanitary importance in rural areas cannot be overestimated and the Lieut.-Governor urges the District Boards to make a determined effort to remove the reproach that at present lies upon them, in this respect.

BARISAL JUDGE'S WAYS.

GENTLEMAN MADE TO STAND UP, HANDS UPLIFTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Abul Kasim asked the Government, whether it was a fact, that Mr. Fraser, additional Sessions Judge, of Barisal, recently ordered a Muhammadan gentleman sitting in his court, to stand up with his hands uplifted and face turned towards the wall and nose actually touching it.

The Hon. Mr. Stephenson, on behalf of the Government, replied that the Government had enquired into the matter and the facts were, that the Muhammedan in question, Hamez Khan by name, was a villager who was looking after a case in the Barisal court on behalf of the accused. A witness for the prosecution, who had been declared hostile, was seen to look at Mr. Hamez Khan before answering questions, put to him. The prosecution pleader drew the Court's attention and stated that Mr. Mamez had nodded his head to the witness. Mr. Fraser ordered the man to stand up and asked him in Bengali to explain his conduct. Mr. Fraser pointed out that he was liable to prosecution, but instead of instituting proceedings he ordered the *Chaprassi* to put Hamez in a corner of the room with face to the wall and his hands above his head and directed that he should remain in that position for half an hour. The man acutally remained in that position for 20 minutes and was then released. Mr. Fraser had been informed that his conduct in the matter was undignified and unwarrantable and that it is viewed by the Government with grave displeasure.

At a Conference of representatives of the different Co-operative Societies in Calcutta and suburbs held this evening under the presidency of Mr. Donaran, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, it was resolved to start a Co-operative Store for members of Co-operative Societies in Calcutta and the Central Urban Bank. There are no nearly 2,000 members in Co-operative Societies in Calcutta alone and the present proposal is intended to protect these members against profiteering and dishonest dealers.

Sir Harcourt Butler has appointed Mr. E. H. Edye, I. C. S., to be the provincial superintendent of census operations in the U. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Italian aeroplane, piloted by Lieut. Masiero, arrived at Delhi at about four in the afternoon of Friday last.

* * * *

The mail steamer Neuralia, which left Bombay on the 16th February, arrived Marseilles on Wednesday, the 3rd instant.

* * * *

The S. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Loyalty which left Bombay on the evening of the 12th February, reached Marseilles on the 1st March.

* * * *

Presiding over the anniversity meeting of the Y.M.C.A., the other day, H. E. Lord Willingdon appealed to the public to support the various works of the Association.

* * * *

His Excellency Sir W. H. Manning, the Governor of Ceylon, and staff sailed for England on Friday last. It is understood he will discuss with the Secretary of State the question of Ceylon constitutional reforms and other important matters returning in July,. Sir G. Thompson will act as Governor during Sir W. H. Manning's absence.

* * * *

Another book on the subject of Tanks has been written by Colonel J. F. C. Fuller, D.S.O., who was Chief General Staff Officer of the Tanks Corps for two very important and critical years. In it he not only describes the work that was done by the Tanks in the War, but expresses opinions on their future developments which are worthy of attention. Mr. Murray is the publisher.

* * * *

A Calcutta telegram dated March 5th gives the income estimate for the ensuing year at Rs. 839,0000 which is about 8 and half lakh more than the revised estimate for the current year. The Budget also provides for an opening balance of 395 lakhs, making this a total of over 1,239 lakhs on the receipt side. Out of this it is proposed to spend during coming year a little over 9 crores, leaving a closing balance of over 330 lakhs.

* * * *

At a Conference held on last Friday evening at the local Council Chamber Government House, the Maharaja of Burdwan presiding, it was decided to organise the Calcutta Health and Child Welfare Exhibition. A strong Committee with Dr. Bentley, Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal as Secretary was appointed to make all arrangements regarding the Exhibition. It is proposed to hold the Exhibition at Town Hall on Monday the 22nd instant.

* * * *

The total value of merchandise and treasure imported into British India across the Frontier by land during the eight months, April to November 1919, was Rs. 954 lakhs as against Rs. 895 lakhs in corresponding period of preceding year representating an increase of 59 lakhs or 7 per cent. As regards the exports, the total value increased from Rs. 934 lakhs to Rs. 976 lakhs during the same period. Imports represent 49 per cent. and exports 51 per cent. of the total trade.

* * * *

The following cablegram was received privately in Calcutta on Friday afternoon:—Calcutta is shortly to receive another aerial visitor, to wit, "Peter Dawson" the aeroplance which is making a flight to Australia in the interests of Messrs. Peter Dawson, Ltd., the well-known Glasgow firm of Whisky shippers. This aeroplane, which is being piloted by Lieutenants Farer and Mackintosh, arrived at Baghdad on the 28th ultimo and so will probably reach Calcutta before the end of this month.

THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

DELHI, Mar. 5.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Thompson I.C.S., retires from service. Major J. D. Sandes I.M.S., officiates as Professor and Second Physician, Medical College, Calcutta vice Lieut.-Col. D. Mccay granted 8 months' leave.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. H. Carter I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Customs is granted 10 months' combined leave.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The following gentlemen are nominated ordinary fellows of the Calcutta University (1) The Hon. Mr. R. D. Hindley; (2) Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Sastri; (3) Dr. H. Stephen; (4) The Hon. Rai Bahadur Lalitmohan Chatterjee M.A., (5) Rai Bahadur Eshupatinath Das (6) Maulvi Muhammed Irfan (7) Reverend E. C Dewick (8) Mr. S. Khuda Baksh (9) Shamsul Ulama Abu Nasr Muhammad Waheed M.A., (10) Lieut.-Col. J. C. H Leicester (11) Mr. W. E. Griffith.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Courthope, Deputy Conservator of Forests is transferred from the United Provinces to the Punjab. Mr. H. Parker, I.C.S., is appointed Assistant Rice Commissioner Rangoon.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major D. R. Lorimer is posted as Political Agent Loralai.

FINANCE.

Mr. U. L. Mazumdar, Accountant-General, Burma, is grant 6 months' leave. Mr. A. C. F. Napier holds charge of the currency duties. Mr. M. A. Hydari is posted as Accountant-General Bombay.

RAILWAY.

Mr. J. Sutherland Chief Engineer retires from the service.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

Mr. G. H. W. Davies I.C.S., reverts to Bengal.

ARMY.

Col. C. C. Cook retires from service.

GRIEVANCES OF SUBJECTS OF STATE.

(From a Correspondent.)

The entire Mahajan of Mansa met on 14th February in the building of the Wadi of Shri Dasashrimali and Visashrimali near Nawa Kuwa. There were present more than about five hundred persons, when the reply to the petition received from Darbar Shri Raolji Shri Takhatsinhaji, was read out to the Mahajan, and then, after duly considering the same, the following resolutions were passed unanimously by all the gentlemen present.

First Resolution:—"This Mahajan of the entire subjects of Mansa declare their sincere and deep feelings of loyalty towards the illustrious British Government as well as towards illustrious Raoji Shri Takhatsinhaji Saheb, and wish from their hearts that the friendly relations subsisting between the subject and the State may increase."

Second Resolution:—"Two petitions, signed by more than two hundred persons and setting forth some of the grievances of the subjects, were sent to illustrious Raolji Shri by the Mahajan of the entire subjects of Mansa on 10-1-1920. Illustrious Raoji Shri called some of the leaders of the Mansa Mahajan before him and handed over to them a written reply to those petitions on 12-2-1920. In the last paragraph of the said reply, it is stated that petitions made by the Mahajan are considered to be the outcome of instigation on the part of some "Khatpati" and political agitators, and an attempt is made to give a warning by way of threat. The whole Mahajan of the entire subjects of Mansa humbly and respectfully protests against the same and begs leave to state that in considering the attempts made by the subjects to seek justice at the hands of illustrious Raoji Shri by presenting mild petitions for getting their hardships removed as the movements of some "Khatpati" and political agitators, illustrious Raolji Shri has given undue importance to the wrong advice of some persons and has thereby done injustice to the loyal subjects of Mansa—inasmuch as all the petitions made up-to-date to illustrious Raolji Shri have been made by the entire Mahajan of Mansa. Though these are facts, in the last reply given by illustrious Raolji Shri, improper words such as "Political agitators", 'Khatpatia', etc., are used and the course adopted is of giving a warning in the shape of a threat. This Mahajan met believe that that is tantamount to insulting the Mansa Mahajan, and therefore this Mahajan met humbly requests illustrious Raolji Shri Takhatsinhaji Saheb to withdraw those words within reasonable time and thereby to do justice to the Mansa Mahajan."

Third Resolution:—A petition was sent by the Mansa Mahajan to illustrious Raolji Shri, on 23rd October, 1919, for the hardships caused to the subjects in connection with 'dan dalali' (duties) being removed. In the said petition there was a prayer *inter se* that illustrious Raolji Shri should be graciously pleased to furnish to the Mahajan copies of the several resolutions made at the time when changes were made in connection with 'dan dalali' (duties). Along with this prayer, Rs. 5 were also sent by the Mahajan on account of the charges for supplying copies. But this prayer was refused on the ground that the petitioners were aware of facts relating to that matter. This Mahajan met believes that this is an evasive reply to the Mahajan's prayer, and consequently this Mahajan met expresses its regret and severe disapproval and humbly requests that illustrious Raolji Shri may be pleased to reconsider his decision regarding furnishing copies of all the resolutions in connection with 'dan dalali' (duties) passed in olden times."

A copy of the above resolutions and a petition drawn unanimously by the Mahajan and signed by more than two hundred and fifty residents of Mansa have been sent to illustrious Raolji Shri Takhatsinhaji; and arrangement is also made for one being sent to the Political Agent of Mahi Kantha Agency. The subjects of Mansa, therefore, hope that illustrious Raolji Shri will mete out proper justice to the subjects of Mansa in reasonable time in connection with the above resolutions and the petition.—Yours, etc.,

A SERVANT OF THE MAHAJAN.

SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION TEXT-BOOKS IN GUJERAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The School Leaving Examination Board has prescribed, along with other books "Nivritti Vinod" a collection of moral and reflective essays by Prof. A. K. Trivedi of Baroda, for the Gujarati language paper in 1921. It has been a prescribed book for the examination this year and so as a teacher from personal experience I can say that the Board has not been well-advised in prescribing such a difficult book again. Apart from its intrinsic worth, which undoubtedly is high, many of the topics treated in the book are far beyond the range of ideas and sympathies of an average pupil. It is in no sense a "Vinod" (lit. diversion) as its title would suggest. Except the three pieces at the end (which, however, are not prescribed) most of the contents of the book are hard, indigestible intellectual pebulum for schoolboys. It contains deep and wide reflections and personal views of the author on moral, literary, social and philosophical topics. It is not possible to quote here chapter and verse, but I would invite a curious reader to have a look at any of the following essays to convince himself of the truth of my criticism. Love, Hope, History (or rather History viewed philosophically) Civilisation, Rationalism in Europe, "Karma Yoga" and "Why" are topics treated in a serious and terse though natural style. It is a suitable book for encouraging cramming or priggishness and that moody and metaphysical temper which too often characterises the Indian student.

Such an injudicious selection instead of encouraging the study of the vernacular puts an additional impediment in its advancement. I would therefore request the Board to reconsider their choice and either (1) prescribe an alternative book or (2) at least drop the more abstruse of the essays in this book.—Yours, etc.,

M. C. P.

Wadhwan Camp,
March 1.

SOME FACTS ABOUT TURKEY.

While the war was on Mr. Lloyd George more than once promised that Turkey would not be heeced of its Empire:—

"Nor are we fighting to deprive Turkey of its capital, or of its renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish."

"We do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish Empire in the homeland of the Turkish race with its capital at Constantinople."

"We are not fighting to take away Constantinople or the Holy Places. We want that, whatever may be the result of the war, the Turks may continue to rule over Turkish citizens of the Turkish faith."

President Wilson thus formulated the principle of peace regarding Turkey:—The Turkish portion of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured of a secure sovereignty."

Have these solemn pledges of the Prime Ministers been fulfilled? Turkey, it is proposed, should be deprived of Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine.

Educational Progress.

The enemies of Turkey have been accusing it of the neglect of Education, but facts are otherwise.

Prof. H. Leon, speaking in England, said:—"I do not know a single Mussulman village throughout the whole of the Ottoman Empire that has not its school. I do not know a single village throughout the whole of the Ottoman Empire—whether it be a Mussulman village, a Christian village, a Jewish community or a Gipsy community—that has not the opportunity of its children being educated. . . . I do say that every child, boy or girl, in the Ottoman Empire has the opportunity of learning to read, write or cypher; and if that constitutes literacy, in proportion it is far higher than you have it in India."

"The New Hazell Annual and Almanack":—Education is given in about 36,000 schools of different kinds, containing about 1,350,000 scholars and is free.

Constantinople.

For the benefit of those who have taken into their heads that Constantinople has no religious association is given the following quoted from Prof. Leon:—

If there is a thing that is dear to the heart and memory of any follower of Islam it is the preservation of the name and the memory of the deeds of those who were the companions of the Prophet and the graves where they sleep. The Prophet had a standard bearer named Ayub, and in the first expedition that went to Constantinople Ayub died and was buried beside the Golden Horn. His tomb remained there; and over it was placed a little stone monument, with his name inscribed thereon in Arabic characters, and with a text of the Koran also. Centuries passed, until the invasion of Constantinople under Mohammed the Conqueror; and the day before the successful seige of Constantinople, when the galleys came down the sweet waters into the Golden Horn, and when the Turks attacked for the last and finally victorious time the walls of Constantinople—the night before that they found in digging for water a few stones of the grave of Ayub, the standard bearer of the Prophet. That was looked upon as a happy augury of victory for the Mohammedans, and, on the morrow, when the sun descended in the West, a banner similar to that which had been borne by Ayub was floating over what is now the Mosque of San Sofia. On the very spot where that tombstone was found a building was erected and called the Mosque of Ayub, and there it is to-day. In it Osmani Sultan after Sultan has been guarded with the sword of Osman, and hailed as Sultan of Turkey and Khalifa of Islam; and from that day to this no one but a Mussulman has crossed the threshold and entered that mosque—it is the only mosque in Constantinople that is closed to others than to Muslims. Is it nought to the Mussulman mind that that is to be wrested from them? Is it only a piece of sentiment? But are not we made of sentiment? Is it not sentiment in a great measure that has carried persons forward to die at the stake? Is that nothing? Therefore Stamboul stands not merely as the city of the Khalifa, but as one of the sacred places of Islam—consecrated thereto by that.

Prof. H. Leons gives the following account as to how reports of massacres by Turks are manufactured:—

Let me tell you this, that paragraph after paragraph in 1903 and 1904 was appearing in the newspapers here, giving all sorts of accounts of alleged massacres. One was alleged to take place in Uskub when I was there, and I was comanded by His Majesty Sultan Abdul Hamed Khan—whom I shall always remember with feelings of reverence and affection—and the same would be said by anyone who really knew him—I was authorised to write a contradiction of that statement where it was said that certain persons were beaten to death in the churchyard of Uskub. It was a perfect falsehood from beginning to end. I wrote a full account of what took place, because I was an eye-witness of the whole thing, and the following appeared: "We have received a letter from an English gentleman in Constantinople saying that the report of the outrage at Uskub was not entirely correct." It was a pack of lies from beginning to end! That is the sort of way massacres were manufactured. We have it thrown in our face.

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GODREJ'S SAFES
Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.
Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912.
No Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.
By appointment to H. E. the Governor.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 8th March 1920.

CITIZENSHIP AND LABOUR.

The Bombay Corporation's annual dinner to the Governor is one of those functions which are eagerly awaited, no less by the public of this city than by the actual participants in the function, for the reason that it affords both the host and the guest the opportunity of unburdening themselves, which they do either by taking stock of what they have done or outlining what they propose to do in the near future, in their respective spheres. The public interest in the function this year was quickened by the anticipation that Sir George Lloyd would at last embrace the opportunity of taking the Corporation and the public into his confidence regarding his plans—which have been so long under consideration—for ameliorating the housing conditions in the city as also the measures to relieve the distress among the poorer classes arising from the prevailing high prices. Though Sir George Lloyd thought it proper still to withhold details of his plans from the public, the latter, we have no doubt, are greatly assured by his announcement that the official plans are now fully matured and will shortly be published and that they will be found to be such "as will not merely palliate but cure the evil." All available land in Bombay as also what can be reclaimed along Back Bay and Trombay is to be included in the development scheme and Sir George Lloyd gives an assurance that full facilities will be given to the public to develop the properties on approved lines as quickly as possible. He has also made plain the intention of Government to induce the millowners to move their mills out of the city to healthier and less crowded surroundings. This is as it should be. Bombay has paid too dearly for her thoughtlessness in the past in allowing these factories to be set up right in the midst of residential quarters and no scheme of sanitation and housing for the city will be complete which does not contemplate the elimination of these eye-sores from its midst to safely distant quarters. Both Sir George Lloyd and the President of the Corporation emphasised that an adequate supply of pure water is one of the first essentials for the city. The city is considerably handicapped at present by the limited sources of supply as well as the inadequacy of the machinery of distribution. Meanwhile, the population has been growing by leaps and bounds, which makes the early solution of the problem still more urgent. The triplication of the Tansa main and the promised supply of water from Powai will, no doubt, go some way to relieve the tension, but will the total supplies even then be adequate for the future needs of the city? If an appreciable portion of the residential population is shifted to the suburbs, we may perhaps expect to see the normal requirements of the city met by the existing sources of water supply.

There are one or two more points in Sir George Lloyd's speech, which call for notice, particularly his reference to the recent Labour strikes. Sir George Lloyd spoke of "fair terms" having been granted to the factory workers. "Fair" from whose point of view? Has any attempt been made to assess the real requirements of Labour in the conditions in which it finds itself at present? The workmen struck because their demands were not at first listened to. The mill-owners later recognised the reasonableness of at least a portion of the demands, but, as we pointed out on the occasion while urging the strikers to resume work, the millowners showed a lack of generosity of mind in not accepting all the demands of the men which were both just and modest. If the industrial unrest is to be met adequately it is essential that the solutions offered should be, as far as possible, of a permanent character. They cannot be of a permanent character unless the causes underlying it are fully investigated and examined. Much has been said in certain quarters regarding the urgency of creating a machinery for arbitration and settlement of industrial disputes. Those who advocate this ignore the fundamental condition precedent to the creation of such a machinery. That condition is that the parties to the dispute must be on equal footing in representing and safeguarding their respective interests. That condition does not exist in India and will not exist until Labour is fully organised. The truth of the matter is that the advocates of arbitration are more anxious to have industrial peace than industrial justice. Their anxiety is natural. But it is the outcome of either of the two attributes of the comfortable class philosophy of life—the ignorance of the reality of the evil to be grappled with—the many wrongs suffered by the great mass of the toiling poor and the sins of omission and commission of the Capitalists,—and the reluctance to face the issue, a process which involves considerable sacrifices. Such a philosophy of life always creates the readiness to jump at make-shifts and palliatives that merely postpone the present evil.

Now the problem cannot be solved properly unless we make up our mind that we must secure to Labour what it needs—justice, self-respect and full citizenship. No proposal that does not take account of these three all-important factors can be more than a makeshift. We must recognise first and foremost that the worker—whether in a cotton factory or Government workshop—is a human being like every one of us, who has an inherent right not merely to the barest necessities of life but also to the minimum of leisure, recreation and luxury without which no modern civilised being can perform his duties as a citizen. Now, what is the first and essential requirement of a citizen? It is economic security and freedom—the right not merely to work but to secure a fair remuneration for work done, a remuneration that will enable him to live and to maintain his family on self-respecting basis. Now, it is this demand for economic security and freedom that is at the root of the present Labour unrest and we cannot expect to ward off this unrest and its unpleasant and disturbing manifestations unless the solution that we offer secures the permanent satisfaction of this demand. How is that permanent solution possible? It is possible only by the establishment of a legal minimum wage in every industry—a minimum that will secure to the worker the life of a self-respecting citizen. The minimum, to be effective, will, of course, have to bear a constant relation to the level of prices which, so long as we can see ahead, must not be left to the combined and merciless operation of the law of demand and supply and of the wiles of the profiteer. The wage question, therefore, is the most important one. We regret Sir George Lloyd did not sufficiently recognise the importance of this question. We regret this the more because his speech, in other respects, gave indication of a clear grasp of the conditions of the problem and the remedies that are required. As he rightly emphasised, what is needed in this connection is energetic action, courageous foresight, and an undeflected policy. That policy—the object of which will be to secure healthy conditions of work in the factory or workshop, as well as a happy "home" with all that it means to a civilised human being—must be inspired by this consideration, above all, that what the worker, who is required to toil and toil efficiently, wants is neither charity nor patronage but right and justice.

CHARGE OF THE PECKSNIFFIAN BRIGADE.

The inwardness of the anti-Moslem crusade is being daily exposed by the hysterical outcry of parsons and pietists who think it a Christian duty to confer together and strive for the expulsion of Turks by means stronger than prayer. We were under the impression that Archbishops were not a numerous class, but as many as twelve of them have sprung from Constantinople to join the prelates of Britain and turn the Turk out of the Capital. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who is on the crest of the sensation, has assured his holy brethren that the British clergy are alive to the importance of driving out the infidels and promises to "do everything possible" towards the purpose. The Christian conscience represented by this bigoted fraternity, is not always active. In the persecution of dissenters and the Catholics, the Bishops and Archbishops gave invariable support; eminent divines at one time used to justify slavery. These anomalous occurrences were possible when piety was blended with race-pride and selfish bigotry, and when clerics, forgetful of their business, used to meddle with matters of which they knew nothing. The present screed of bishops is the more venomous and un-Christian, because it is an outburst of pure hatred. What exactly the retention of the Khilafat at Constantinople—whose population is predominantly Moslem—has to do with bishops and Christianity it is impossible to divine. In this connection, we are glad to note that the non-official British community has authoritatively dissociated itself from the campaign against the Turk, and particularly the crusade of the prelates. The men and brethren of America, not to be outdone in zeal by Europe, have produced a combine of hundred right reverend functionaries to salute the Primate of England, who, as a sort of pinch-beck Peter the Hermit, is championing the crusade. With a sardonic touch of humour, rare even in best-gaitered bishops, the Archbishop of Canterbury hopes, in reply to the New York message, that besides vocal protests, America will contribute her part "in the protection of oppressed Eastern nationalities." The suggestion is, perhaps, a comment on the apathy of America to rush for mandates and protectorates, but the cordiality of the invitation may take off the sting of the reproach. All this stampede in the name of Christianity is a sad reflection on the mission of the Gospel in the East.

France, less priest-ridden and less vulgarised by evangelical mummery, is more alive in this respect to the principles of fair play; at any rate foreign policy is not dragged at the heels of sentimental piety, and when aggrandisement is resorted to, it is done without the compounding of holiness. M. Millerand is against the expulsion of the Turks from Constantinople, as France realises that she has twenty-five million Moslem "subjects," and it is an attitude which is a great asset to Moslems in the days of their adversity. The fate of Constantinople is, however, only a spot on the canvas of events and it is too small to obscure the break-up of the Empire and the threatened expropriation of the Holy places. The concession of the Capital, according to the pledge of Britain and the desire of France, makes us free to look at the partition of territory for "the protection of the oppressed Eastern nationalities," as the Archbishop unctuously put it by way of applying Christian doctrine to Imperialistic enterprise. The merit of the Lloyd-Georgian scheme, is that the city will always be under the guns of Allies; the distinction between sovereignty and possession under threat of guns is fairly clear from the speech of the Premier. The idea of deprivation all round and the danger of encroachment from every side, are the cardinal features of the peace-proposals, and we shall not be surprised if the cause of the resignation of the Turkish Cabinet is found to be the despair of the Government to bear the punishment, which the Premier, called stern and terrible. In the thick of the crisis has come the story of massacre in Armenia. When the Greeks and Armenians massacred Moslems, the outrage went unadvertised, but where Moslems offend, it becomes a theme of universal execration. It is possible that under the impulse of fanaticism or revenge—an emotion to which the Armenian also is richly susceptible—Moslems came in conflict with the Armenians who had been turning their heel on their impotent and persecuted enemies. Speculation is useless, but a peace of annihilation was always feared as a prelude to internal struggle in Turkey. But the story of massacres—its truth remains to be proved—must be to the crusading bishops a token in witness of their deep convictions. Their reprobation has, however, been always one-sided. They have railed and cursed at the Turk because he is the Turk. They have howled for the seizure of Constantinople, not on the principle of self-determination, but on some vague spirit of hatred which they take to be zeal for the Church. It is, however, a great spectacle, as it shows so-called Christianity in action on a scale which makes its lesson memorable; the religion of Christ is of course, different, though the Premiers of the Empire in their New Year Greeting, spoke with warmth and virtue about it. The intolerant clamour of the bishops only shows that a stipendiary of the Church is not necessarily a minister of God.

Notes of the Day.

Dead, But Not Buried.

When after weary discussion, members of the Legislature abandon a subject without a division, the motion is said to be talked out. Novel experiences produce novel phrases, and the votes of the American Senate are said to have ended with the pigeon-holing of the treaty. The adoption of the treaty with reservations is, according to Mr. Wilson, the cutting out of the hetart of the Covenant, and the forecast is made that the ratification of the treaty will be an issue of the presidential election. The Republican reservation was adopted by 56 votes to 25. The division was not on party lines, as fourteen Democrats voted with the Republicans. It is rather based on the protest on behalf of pure "Americanism," which disdains to accept any super-State obligations, such as are involved in the Covenant. The readoption of the Monroe doctrine was unanimous and proceeded on the margin of American freedom which the Peace Conference conceded. Now the Peace Treaty is dead, so far as America is concerned. If it is "pigeon-holed" and taken out for the election fight, it is not likely to improve matters, because as time goes prejudice against it is hardening. The first popular votes will be taken in November; the electoral college thus created will register its decision in January. The future is full of uncertainties and a keen espousal of the treaty will be a doubtful advantage to a candiate. The decisive factor of the election will be the vote of soldiers and women, and it is hazardous to predict how it will turn the scales. In the meanwhile the treaty remains dead, without any definite prospect of resurrection or burial.

Whose Responsibility?

When the announcement of the appointment of Sir Michael O'Dwyer to the Indian Army Commission was made the people of India regarded it as a direct insult added on the injury under which they were still smarting. Public opinion, which trusted Mr. Montagu was rudely shocked and was disposed to question whether Mr. Montagu could be capable of a brutal outrag on Indian national sentiment. But so many unexpected events were taking place at the time that the public at last felt constrained to resign themselves t othe inevitable, albeit their faith in British justice and fair dealing as well in the pledges of Mr. Montagu was severely shaken. It appears now, however, that Mr. Montagu was blameless in the matter. The London correspondent of "The Servant of India," is informed, "upon excellent authority" that Sir Michael's appointment was made without his knowledge by the Army Council. If this be true, it only goes to confirm the general estimate of Mr. Montagu's personality. As to Army Council, it is, of course, to be expected that no political sentiments would count in its programme. But fortunately the destinies of the Empire are not entrusted to the military gang alone, for, if left to themselves, without any civilian control, they would send the Empire to its doom in double quick time.

The Rice Control Scandal.

It was announced in the House of Commons the other day that a statement from the Government of India on the question of rice control might be expected shortly. Such a statement is urgently called for; because though the control has been in existence for over a year now, the public of this country have not been able to shake off the impression that things are not exactly what they seem and that there is much behind the system which will not bear the light of day. Grave allegations of laxity and corruption have been made from time to time and requests have been addressed to the authorities to institute sifting enquiries into the charges. But the latter have kept silent all along and though it is rumoured that they did take steps in certain cases to punish departmentally some persons connected with the Control Department, the public have been studiously kept in the dark regarding these measures, for what earthly reason the authorities alone can say. However, the public are still very much dissatisfied with the existing system of control, which in their view not only makes possible but actually sanctions profiteering to an enormous extent by the licensed monopolists of the trade. Since we last wrote on the subject of the system of control obtaining in this city, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy has attempted a defence of the high margin of charges allowed to his firm by the Director of Civil Supplies. It should be remembered that Messrs. Currimbhoy are not only distributors of rice to the city but importers as well and it can be demonstrated conclusively by facts and figures that their profits, on the whole transaction, cannot fall below a rupee per bag. Indeed, Mr. Lalji Padamsey, in his letter to us the other day, calculated the profits at Re. 1-2-0, but taking the lower estimate, the public are entitled to demand whether a rupee per bag is not exorbitant. No one doubts the *bona fide* of the firm, but Messrs. Currimbhoy are new to the business, and if they cannot undertake to supply the city with rice at a less margin of profit, that is no reason why the consuming public should be made to suffer for the importing firm's lack of previous experience in the line.

Duty of Government.

The question is not whether it would be unprofitable to Messrs. Currimbhoy to supply rice to Bombay at cheaper rates, but whether rice could at all be supplied to the city at much cheaper rates than those allowed to them. The whole mercantile community, which has experience of the import trade, is unanimous in saying that rice at something like annas ten less per bag, can be supplied. The Rice Merchants' Association had actually offered to supply rice at this lower rate. In these circumstances, it is the duty of the authorities immediately to institute a public enquiry into the question and ascertain if cheaper rice could be made available to Bombay. The same complaint of exorbitant profits holds good in the case of the seven firms, five European and two Indian, who are privileged to import rice from Burma for supplying the districts in this Presidency. Indeed, the actual profits of these monopolists can be shown to amount to not less than one rupee and six annas per bag of Rangoon special (new crop). We published the other day a copy of a telegram sent by the Bombay Rice Merchants' Association to the Food Commissioner, Delhi, and the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, undertaking to supply rice at thirteen rupees and fourteen annas for Special quality and at rupees fourteen and annas two for Small Mill quality—that is to say at 10 annas 9 pies less for Mill, than the prices sanctioned by the Director of Civil Supplies to the seven monopolist firms. Even at these lower rates, the Rice Merchants' Association stated, its members would be making decent profits. If the authorities had accepted the offer of the Association, at least 10 lakhs of rupees would have been saved to the consuming public during February alone. But the authorities unfortunately, refuse to accept it and consequently the consuming poor have to pay through the nose to swell the pockets of the licensed monopolists. Even if the Director of Civil Supplies is not prepared to accept the terms of the Rice Merchant's Association, he ought to revise the rate, in the light of the offer, which leaves the members of the Association very decent profits, and saves the ten lakhs to the poor instead of presenting the amount to the seven monopolist firms.

The Real Issue.

The public have been crying for an anti-Profiteering Act in Bombay, but here are the Controlling authorities actually sanctioning profiteering to an intolerable extent to the detriment of public welfare. An instructive sidelight on the control system was thrown by a recent case in the Small Causes Court, in which a Parsi, a racing man who, according to the Court seemed "not to have done or work in his life and certainly did not know the business of buying and selling grain and had no intention of conducting the business himself," obtained licenses from the Controller for the sale of cheap grain to the poor in five shops in five different localities. How long is this state of things revealed by such cases to continue? Rice is dearer in Bombay now than it was last year and the plight of the poor and middle classes is becoming acuter day by day. Various remedies have been suggested to check profiteering by retail dealers in the city, and some of them may no doubt prove effective, but unless profiteering is simultaneously checked at the fountain head, it is hopeless to expect the prices to go down. What the public is anxious to know is, whether there is any ground for the suggestion that rice could be supplied to Bombay City and the Presidency at rates cheaper than those sanctioned by the Director and also why the Director and the Food Commissioner are reluctant to accept the challenge publicly made by so responsible a body as the Rice Merchants' Association. The silence of the authorities does not conduce to promote confidence in the official system of control. On the contrary, it is giving rise to vague apprehensions and rumours.

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION.

CORDIAL RECEPTION BY DR. FISHER.

SERIOUSNESS OF SITUATION EXPLAINED.

PREMIER TO INTERVIEW SHORTLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.
Recd. 7 a.m., March 7.

The Indian Khilafat Delegation, accompanied by Sir William Duke and other India Office officials, was this evening accorded most cordial reception by Dr. Fisher, who heard the delegates with great patience. The delegates explained the serious situation which they were of opinion might develop in India, should the Turkish settlement not pay sufficient regard to Moslem religious sentiments. The Deputation disavowed anything in the nature of threat.

Before replying, Dr. Fisher, through Sir William Duke, asked a few questions. At the close, Dr. Fisher expressed his great appreciation at the moderate tone in which the Delegates had set forth their views. The Mohammedans then thanked him for the manner in which he had received them and explained certain points. Dr. Fisher said he hoped that the Premier would be able to receive them shortly, after which they would be heard by the Supreme Council. Full statement of to-day's proceedings will probably be issued to-morrow.

BENGAL AND BOMBAY CHAMBERS' SYMPATHY.

PRELATE'S CAMPAIGN DENOUNCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 6.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received the following letter dated the 5th March from the Hon. Messrs. Crum and Paton, representatives of the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce in the Imperial Council and has cabled its contents to the Secretary of State:—

"Your Excellency,

"On behalf of the Committees of the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce we have the honour to address your Excellency on the situation which has arisen over the settlement of Turkish Peace terms. Until now the non-official British Communities, which we represent, have, in view of the pronouncements of the Prime Minister and others, taken no part in the discussions. But in the face of the agitation, which has lately been started in Great Britain, we feel that our intentions might be mistaken both by the people of Great Britain and by the local Moslem community in India were we to remain silent. We know how genuine deeprooted and intense the feeling of Indian Moslems in the matter is, and we would be wanting in our duty if we did not plainly state our disagreement with those who are urging the settlement on lines greatly devoid of sympathy for the wishes of those Moslems, whose help in a large measure, assisted in the defeat of their own co-religionists. At the same time we would desire to dissociate ourselves from the views of those Prelates of our Church, who, necessarily ignorant of the Indian Moslem sentiment, have entered into the controversy thus investing it in the eyes of the Moslems with religious semblance, which they can never have intended. It is to the British Empire as the greatest Moslem power in the World that the Mahomedans of India now look and we, therefore, trust that your Excellency will continue to press with vigour, the representations of our Moslem fellow subjects to the effect that especially as regards Constantinople and the Holy Places of the Hedjaz, every care will be taken in the Turkish Peace terms to avoid interference with the Moslem religious beliefs and scruples."

INTENSE DISTRESS IN ASIA MINOR.

URGENT NEED FOR BLANKETS.

The Right Hon. Amir Ali has addressed the following letter to Mr. Mian Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, President Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay:—

"Dear Mr. Chotani,

"I cabled to you on the 28th January informing you of the intense distress prevailing among the Moslems of Asia Minor, and begging your kind assistance in the shape of blankets for those poor homeless and destitute people. They are dying in hundreds of starvation and exposure from lack of covering and clothing and I have from an eye-witness most harrowing accounts of their sufferings.

"I sent out at once, through the kind help of the Foreign Office, £800 for immediate relief; but that sum is wholly inadequate for their need of food; and clothing and covering cannot be purchased on the spot.

"If you are able to send the 40,000 blankets I begged for (or any sufficient number) direct to Smyrna, they may with God's help save many lives—and I trust you have been able to do so. We have neither the funds nor the freightage from here—but I am informed there is plenty of freightage to be had from Bombay. The matter is very urgent—please give all the help—with the assistence of our charitable co-religionists in Bombay, that you can.

"If you send the blankets, please consign them to Messrs. Whittall and Co., Smyrna, to the order of Mr. Robert Frew, British Red Crescent Society's Representative in Asia Minor and also ask Messrs. King, King and Co's. representative at Port Said to give all possible help to expedite despatch from there to Smyrna.

"If you cannot send the blankets, I beg you to send us funds by wire.

Yours very truly,
(Sd.) AMIR ALI."

2, Cadogan Place, London, S.W.I.

MOMENT MOST CRITICAL.

MR. MOHAMED ALI'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Mahomed Ali, the head of the first batch of the Khilafat Deputation has sent the following cablegram to Mr. Mian Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee of India:—

"Moment most critical expect early interviews Cabinet. Went straight Parliament on arrival and accommodated distinguished strangers gallery during debate Working with Amir Ali, Pickthal."—(Sd.) Mahomed Ali.

SUPER TAX.

S. I. SKIN AND HIDE MERCHANTS' PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March, 5.

The Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association, Madras, has sent the following telegram to the Finance Member, Government of India Delhi.

"Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association, Madras beg submit Super Tax highly impeding enterprise in dustry and trade when India is awakening to importance and necessity of industrial commercial development. Earnestly urge therefore total abolition of Super Tax and further submit partial relief to Joint-Stock Companies practically ineffective in this country where joint stock enterprise is in its infancy and where almost all indigenous firms are worked on partnership system."

The Viceroy will leave Delhi on the conclusion of the legislative sessions and will pay a short official visit to Bombay and Gwalior. His Excellency will, thereafter, proceed to Dehra Dun and will arrive in Simla during the 3rd week of April.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma left the Viceregal Lodge on Friday night.

Amendments in the regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Governor-General's Legislative Council are notified, in the current issue of the "Gazette of India."

COAL PRICES.

CALCUTTA INDIAN MERCHANTS' COMBINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March, 4.

The principal members of the Indian coal trade have combined with the object of keeping prices at a given level. All leading firms of managing agents in Calcutta who control coal properties have met and agreed not to sell coal for export below stated figures. They have agreed from 1st April to the end of June not to quote cargo coal below Rs. 12 per ton nett, forward booking Calcutta for navigation or the Admiralty standard not below Rs. 13 nett per ton, foaward booking Calcutta for Desherger Shippers selling under the name of the Admiralty standard will have the option of shipping up to 50 per cent. of Desherger. From now up to the end of March price has been fixed at Rs. 12-4- per ton.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY WITHDRAWS CO-OPERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Mar. 5.

As an indirect outcome of the strike, the Servants of India Society has withdrawn its co-operation in the matter of organising welfare work carried on under the direction of the Tata Iron and Steel Company. Since their coming here in August last representatives of the Society have been doing very useful work.

FRENCH STRIKE.

GOVT'S. MEASURES TO PREVENT FUTURE TROUBLES.

A BILL TO BE RETURNED FROM SENATE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

PARIS, March 3.
Recd. 10 a.m., March 7.

The Havas Agency states:—The end of the strike led to debate in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, when M. Daudet, Royalist deputy for Paris, demanded what steps Government intended to take to prevent similar strikes in future. M. Millerand replied that Government was seeking to foster collaboration between employers and workmen. He added that a Bill, giving Trade Unions full civil rights of ownership and the control of their own property and funds, would be returned from the Senate, in a few days, and he asked the Chamber to pass it unanimously. The motion approving Government's action in the strike was passed by 503 votes to 75.

RELEASE IMPRISONED COMRADES.

THREAT OF RESUMPTION OF STRIKE FAILING COMPLIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 7 a.m., March 7.

PARIS.—The Railwaymen's Union in Paris has issued a statement that the strike will be resumed unless imprisoned comrades are released.

WARRANTS TO USE FOREIGN TITLES.

REVOKED IN FIVE CASES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 7 a.m., March 7.

At the request of the undermentioned the "Gazette" revokes warrants entitling them to use foreign titles granted by the countries recently at war with Britain:—Barons De Worms, Percy De Worms, De Forest Boxall Nugent and William Schroder and Count Gurowski.

ANOTHER POSTAL HOLD-UP.

MASKED MEN IN DUBLIN CARRY OFF GOVT. DAK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 7 a.m., March 7.

Masked and armed men in Dublin today held up a mail-van conveying letters to the Viceroy and Government. All letters were carried off.

RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OPENS AT GENEVA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 10 a.m., March 7.

"The Times" learns from Geneva that the International Conference of Red Cross Societies has assembled, and will formulate plans to combat disease in thirty countries.

PEACE TREATY AND U. S.

SENATE ADOPTS REPUBLICAN RESERVATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., March 7.

Washington.—The Senate, by 56 votes to 25, has readopted the Republican reservation to the Treaty declaring that the United States has a right to decide all its domestic questions under the League of Nations. Repeated Democratic efforts to secure the passage of amendments have failed. Fourteen Democrats voted with the Republicans, as compared with eleven when the reservation was originally adopted. The Senate, later, readopted the unchanged reservation to the Peace Treaty relating to Monroe Doctrine.

NURY PASHA AND HALIL PASHA.

AZERBAIJAN GOVT. REFUSE TO SURRENDER THEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 10 a.m., March 7.

"The Times" learns from Constantinople that the Azerbaijan Government has refused to agree to the British demand for the surrender of Nury Pasha and Halil Pasha. The latter, who was responsible for the horrible march of Kut prisoners to Mosul, recently returned to Baku. The refusal is based on the ground that the surrender would be a violation of the laws of hospitality. The leaders of Ittihad party, which is Turco-phil, are maintaining close relations with Halil Pasha.

PROPOSED HARTAL ON MARCH 19TH.

"MAHMUDABAD'S ADVICE TO MEET IN BOMBAY."

CONSIDER A FRESH BEFORE TAKING SERIOUS STEPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 6.

In connection with the resolution adopted at the Calcutta Khilafat Conference to declare the *hartal* on 19th March, the Raja of Mahmudabad wires to say that before taking serious steps, the Mahomedan leaders should meet at Bombay on the 17th instant, as his Highness the Aga Khan's fresh information will strengthen their final decision.

WAR MEMORIAL ARCHWAY.

TO BE BUILT IN DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March, 6.

The Government of India have under consideration the proposal that the triumphal archway, which it had been intended to erect at the river end of the great processional way in the new Capital in Delhi, should be replaced by an All-India War Memorial archway, commemorating in perpetuity those who went from India to defend their Empire and gave their lives in the cause. This suggestion was referred to Sir Edwin Lutyens, the Architect of British War Memorial Cenotaph in Whitehall and he has submitted a design well-adapted to the site and one which gives suitable expression to the spirit of the memorial. The original archway was to have been erected at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs but the new design as seems fitting in the case of an All-India War Memorial is on a greatly extended scale and is estimated to cost about Rs. 6 lakhs. It is proposed that cost shall be debited to Imperial Revenues. The visit of His Royal Highness Prince of Wales to Delhi during the cold weather season 1920-21 could, it is thought, be made the occasion for the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the archway.

FRONTIER NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March, 5.

A press communique says: "Kurram area: The Mangal lashkar which was defeated by our Turi levies in the Kurram on the 23rd February met four Turi Maliks returning from Khost and shot them.

Mashuds:—On the 3rd instant the Derejat column advanced to camp midway between Dwa Toi and Kaniguram. Except for sniping there was no opposition. We had 10 casualties. The Mashuds lost 22 killed in the withdrawal from Makin on the 1st in addition to six killed by a booby trap in Marobi.

DELHI, March, 6.

The Associated Press Special Correspondent wires from Ladha camp on the 4th March: The Derejat column yesterday left Dwa Toi and moved up the river to Ladha about 5 miles from Kaniguram. The movement met with no organised opposition, though the column was heavily sniped while on march. A number of towers and fortifications in the neighbourhood of the camp have been destroyed to-day and Kaniguram is stated to be almost entirely deserted. Datta Khel, Kabul Khel and Madda Khel have paid a substantial portion of their fines and the Tori Khel continue to pay their portion of their fines and hand in rifles daily. An excellent piece of work was accomplished by the Air Force, today. The machines from Bannu flew ove Kanigruam at 9-30 and took some useful photographs.

IMPERIAL POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March, 5.

A press communique says: In addition to the appointment announced in the communique of 19th February, 1920, the Government of India have approved of the appointment to Indian (Imperial) Police of the following Indians:—

United Provinces: Mr. Lionel Jaipal Rikh son of Kumar S. N. Shivna Rikh of Tajpur, Bijnor district.

Punjab: Khan Abdul Quaiyun son of Khan Sahib AbduHa Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Jagirdhar in the North West Frontier Province. Munshi Sant Parwash Singh son of Sardar Achehar Singh Raisard, Jagirdhar of the Jullundhur district. Nawab zada Aitizazuddin Ahmed Khan of Lahore son of Nawab Sir Amiruddin Ahmedkhan of Lahore.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March, 7.

The disturbance from the West has entered North-West India and given local snow in Kashmir and a few falls of rain in North-West Frontier Province. Numerous thunderstorms again occurred in Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, with few falls in Upper Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and North Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, one and a half inches, Lashio a quarter, Sibsagar a half, Cox's Bazar and Chittagong one, Narayanganj one and a half, Barisal, Jessore and Berhampore three-quarters, Calcutta, Burdwan, Dinajpur, Balasore, Ranchi, Purnea and Darbhanga a half, Sonamarg one, Vizagapatam a quarter.

Forecast:—Extension of rain into the Punjab and West United Provinces.

THE "TEUTONIC" CRUSADE.

BISHOPS AND ARCHBISHOPS' CAMPAIGN.

CANTERBURY'S ASSURANCE.

"TO DO EVERYTHING IN HIS POWER."

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, March 2.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., March 7.

Twelve Archbishops, who are members of the Holy Synod in Constantinople have telegraphed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, appealing to him for assistance in securing complete expulsion of the Turks from Constantinople. The Archbishop of Canterbury has replied that he and other English Bishops and leaders have already appealed to the British Government to that end and he assures the Synod that the Church of England will continue to do everything possible.

The Bishop of New York has also telegraphed to the Archbishop of Canterbury on behalf of a hundred American Bishops thanking him for his leadership in the crusade against the retention of the Turks in Constantinople. The Archbishop, in reply, expresses the hope that America will bear her part in the protection of the oppressed Eastern nationalities.

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION.

TO BE RECEIVED BY MR. FISHER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, March 2.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 6.

Mr. Fisher on behalf of Mr. Montagu will receive the Indian Khilafat delegation at th India Office this evening.

REPORTED ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

STATEMENT INADVISABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., March 7.

Replying in the Commons to Sir Donald Maclean with regard to the Armenian massacres, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the matter was being discussed by the Allies and between Government and the British representative in Constantinople and a statement at present was inadvisable.

Mr. Asquith urged that full information should be given as far as possible in order to relieve the grave general anxiety.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that the anxiety was fully shared by Government and all representatives of the Allies since they had received the very serious news of the massacres, the Allied Conference had very anxiously considered the matter and had come to a decision which had been communicated to the Allied representatives in Constantinople. It was inadvisable at present to publish the character of the decision, which depended on the advice received; but Government was fully alive to the gravity of the position and to the need of taking very strong action to protect the minorities as far as possible.

TURKISH CABINET RESIGNS.

MARSHAL IZZET INVITED TO FORM MINISTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., March 7.

It is announced that the Turkish Cabinet has resigned and that Marshal Izzet is being called upon to form a Cabinet. This has aggravated the seriousness of the Turkish crisis. Marshal Izzet is a strong supporter of Enver Pasha and the Nationalist Party and his appointment is, therefore, significant at the present juncture; but he must not be confused with the notorious Izzet Pasha, who was Abdul Hamid's Minister of Police and chief instrument in his tortuous policy. Meanwhile, it may be taken for granted that if the official reports from Turkey confirm the accounts of massacres, the Allied forces will be despatched immediately. It is stated, moreover, that the Armenians will be provided with arms, while, as regards the future safeguards, it is noteworthy that a proposal is now being considered that in future the Turkish gendarmerie shall be officered by the Allies.

Influential Europeans from Constantinople have informed the British Government that Turkey will not accept the drafted treaty and the temper of the Nationalists is stiffening owing to the decision to leave the Turks at Constantinople.

FIXING EAST AFRICAN RUPEE AT 2S.

COL. AMERY'S ADMISSION OF "HARD SHIP" ON INDIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., March 7.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Bennett, Col. Amery admitted that the fixing of the East African rupee on the sterling basis at eventually two shillings, inflicted hardship on the Indians in East Africa, but they would gain correspondingly in so far as they drew new capital from India, or were producers or traders for export, and to have allowed the East African rupee to follow the Indian rupee to the present price would have involved far greater hardship to all producers in East Africa. He did not think that Indians had any reason to complain of their interests being disregarded.

REDS' VICTORIOUS ADVANCE.

CAPTURE OF YOGORLYTSKON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., March 7.

A Bolshevist communique states that the Reds in the Caucasus are advancing victoriously everywhere. They have reached the river Kagaknik, and have captured Yegorlytskon. The Caucasus Army, during the past fortnight, has taken 17,000 prisoners and General Denikin's army is gradually being dispersed.

CABLE DELAYS.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE CHAMBER ON THEIR SERIOUSNESS TO BUSINESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., March 7.

The Northamptonshire Chamber of Commerce has drawn attention to the seriousness to business of cable delays, and quotes an instance of a case in which business involving 280,000 sterling was lost owing to delays.

THE "DEMOCRAT,"

WHAT IT STANDS FOR.

(From our Correspondent.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 5.

The "Democrat," Allahabad's new weekly under the editorship of Mr. B. C. Pal saw the light of the day to-day. The first number contains sixteen pages with three columns on each. Mr. Pal in a signed leading article states that the "Democrat" stands for "Democratic" ideal in every walk and relation of life recognising no privileges rising from birth or sex or wealth or rank. Its policy is socially the advocacy of elimination of all special privileges due to class, caste, or sex; politically the advocacy of right of every individual to participate through vote in Government of his country. In economics and industry, it will urge the removal of every law or arrangement that deprives labour, whether manual or mental of its right to that which it produces, and will demand the fullest recognition of first claim of labour.

CONGRESS LEAD TO BE FOLLOWED.

In discussing current problems it says the "Democrat" will follow the lead of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League which are now working together to give an organised expression to the will of Indian people in all political affairs. But it will not refuse to lend its columns for the expression or exposition of opinions and wishes of those who may represent the minority either in the Congress or outside it. Writing on the dismissal of the Punjab appeals the "Democrat" concludes: The Punjab persecutions have breathed a new life into our national endeavours for Freedom. We hope indeed we are fully confident that failure of the Privy Council appeals will bring a deathless determination in the people to achieve complete Responsible Government without the slow processes provided by the new Reform Act but by bringing pressure of a powerful constitutional agitation both here and in England, to bear upon Government and thus forcing them to immediately revise this unsatisfactory and disappointing measure.

CABLE ITEM.

In the House of Commons Mr. W. Long stated that one battle-cruiser, nine light cruisers, two flotilla-leaders, eight torpedo-boats, and thirteen submarines were being built in Britain.

O'DWYER'S DEFENCE.

HIS PROTEST AGAINST "BAITING,"

CONTENT TO AWAIT HUNTER REPORT

The following letter appeared in "The Times," dated, Monday, February 9:—

To the Editor of "The Times."

Sir,—"The Times" of December 16 containing a leading article on "the Amritsar disclosures" has just reached me in Delhi.

The article discusses General Dyer's action at Amritsar on April 13, as disclosed in the evidence reported in the Indian newspapers. It goes on to say—I quote the exact words:—

Various statements made by General Dyer to the Committee suggest that he had an excessive and unwarrantable conception both of his own powers and of the steps necessary to restore order. It is true he faced several thousand people with only 50 rifles, but the crowd was unarmed and was given no chance of departing quietly. On the question of the wounded who were left untended, there may be some foundation for General Dyer's contention that his force was not in a position to render medical aid. The order that Indians were to crawl through the street where Miss Sherwood was atttacked strikes us as ridiculous. It was indeed quickly revoked by some higher authority. Sir Michael O'Dwyer, then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, sent a telegram approving of General Dyer's action, but we must assume for the present that he did so on in sufficient knowledge."

In other words you assert that I sent a telegram approving of General Dyer's action (a) in shooting without warning on the mob in Amritsar City (which had undoubtedly been in a state of rebellion for the previous three days); and (b) in issuing the order that Indians should pass on all fours through the lane where Miss Sherwood was left for dead on April 10. Both of these assertions are entirely at variance with the facts.

2. In the first place I did not send any telegram approving of General Dyer's action. The position, as explained in a note I have submitted to Lord Hunter's Committee, was as follows:—

Amritsar, a city of 160,000 people (with strong leaven of the lawless and desperate element) had been in a state of open rebellion since April 10, 1919; five Europeans had been murdered. That was all the mob could lay hands on in the city. The rest were saved by the police and troops. European ladies had been savagely assaulted, and in one case, left for dead. The church and other missionary buildings had been burned. Two English banks, whose managers had been murdered, had been looted. The railway goods station had been set on fire. The railway passenger station had been attacked and only saved by the timely arrival of a troop train with Gurkhas. The Central Telegraph Office in the city had been attacked and damaged, the European telegraph master being saved only by the arrival of Indian troops. The railway stations adjoining Amritsar had been wrecked and looted. A goods train had also been looted. An attempt had been made on a Calcutta mail proceeding to Lahore, but this was repulsed by fire from the railway police guard. The Town Hall had been set on fire, and various post offices in the city plundered.

The Commissioner of the division, whom I had specially sent down, had on the evening of the 10th found that the civil power could do nothing, and had made over charge of the situation to the officer commanding the troops, in order to re-establish by military power the authority of the Government.

General Dyer, in whose district Amritsar is situated, arrived with reinforcements on the 11th and took over command. He was an officer of long and wide experience and great knowledge of the country. He was unknown to me personally.

On the 12th he marched troops through the city and got control of the exits. The city was still in a state of tumult and revolt. Mob law was supreme, and on the 11th and 12th and morning of the 13th the railway stations in the vicinity had been looted or burned, railway line torn up, telegraph lines repeatedly cut, and a train derailed and looted. The Government Treasury at Taran Tasan, 15 miles out, had been attacked. There was every reason to believe that all these acts of rebellion had been committed or inspired by the city people.

On the 13th, in company with the District Magistrate, he issued proclamations in all the main thoroughfares warning the people that any public meeting would be dispersed by force. In defiance of that order a great gathering assembled that afternoon at the Jalianwala Bagh, and he proceeded with 90 Indian troops to disperse it by force.

At 3 a.m. on the morning of the 14th received at Lahore a very hasty report from the District Magistrate (who was not with General Dyer when the firing took place) that the meeting had been dispersed by force, and that the death casualties were estimated at about 200. One, o rboth, or the two gentlemen who brought in the report by motor informed me that only British troops had been used, and that there was no civil officer with General Dyer at the time. This caused no serious anxiety. I asked for details from General Beynon. Next morning while receiving reports of further rebellions, train wreckings, arson, etc., at Gujranwala, Tarn Taran Khan, Khom Karan, etc., General Beynon, as far as I can remember telephoned the substance of General Dyer's report to my private secretary. I heard, but made no record of the message. It showed as far as I can remember that General Dyer had used only Indian and Gurkha troops, that he was accompanied by the British Superintendent of Police, that he had dispersed mob of several thousands collected in open defiance of his proclamation (on the same spot where the previous rioting and rebellious assemblies had collected), that the death casualties had been about 200, and that order had been completely restored in Amritsar.

General Beynon, speaking to my private secretary through the telephone, said he fully approved of General Dyer's action, and asked if he might add my approval. I think I inquired if there was any need for that and he said he thought General Dyer would be glad to hear that I approved his action. I replied through my private secretary that I approved. That is, I think, in accordance with General Beynon's evidence. A telegram was, I believe, sent by him to General Dyer: "Your action correct Lieutenant-Governor agrees." But it was not seen by me either before or after issue. At the time I was very busy with the news of serious disorders coming in from all sides, and was also inquiring about the deportation of the three Lahore leaders (which took place that morning). If I am now asked to reconstruct the situation at Amritsar on April 13 and 14, I would put it this way.

Many urban areas in the Central Punjab were then in a state of open rebellion, and rebellious mobs were in possession of the great cities of Lahore and Amritsar. It was essential that everywhere, and, above all, in Amritsar, the order of the responsible authority should be enforced. The collection of a crowd of several thousands in the Jalianwala Bagh, where the previous rebellious crowds had collected, in face of the General Officer Commanding's proclamation only a few hours before, and warning that he would use force to disperse any such gathering was a direct defiance and a challenge to authority. If the General Officer Commanding had failed to disperse it the situation in Amritsar would have gone from bad to worse, and the rebellion would have rapidly spread. The General Officer Commanding being on the spot, and responsible for re-establishing order, was, in my opinion, justified in opening fire on what he had every reason to believe to be a rebellious mob. It was his business to prevent further acts of rebellion in Amritsar, and his action, effectively stopped them not only in Amritsar, but, as the news spread, in many other places. As to the amount of firing necessary to produce that result in Amritsar, opinions may differ. The officer on the spot was "prima facie" the best judge. His action was necessarily based on military considerations, and, as reported to me, had the full approval of his military superior, General Beynon. The time was certainly not one for disputing the necessity for military action. I approved of General Dyer's action in dispersing by force the rebellious gathering, and thus preventing further rebellious acts. It was not for me to say that he had gone too far, when I was told by his superior officer that he fully approved General Dyer's action. Speaking with, perhaps, a more intimate knowledge of the then situation than anyone else, I have no hesitation in saying that General Dyer's action that day was the decisive factor in crushing the rebellion, the seriousness of which is only now being generally realized. Had he hesitated to fire at Amritsar on the 13th (as the police did a tAmritsar on the 10th and at Gujranwala on the 14th, and the military at Wazirabad on the 15th), the rebellion would, I believe, have spread with alarming rapidity, as the results of the hesitation at those places showed. Everyone must deplore the heavy death-roll at Amritsar (now put at)79, I believe) but I am convinced that if General Dyer had not dispersed that Amritsar gathering by force, the rebellion would have assumed such dimensions that its suppression would have involved infinitely greater loss of life and suffering than were caused at Amritsar on April 13.

3. Your reference to the "crawling" order is an even more serious misrepresentation of the actual facts. The article clearly states that I conveyed my approval of that order by telegram, and though this statement also is qualified by the suggestion that I may have done so on insufficient knowledge, it makes matters worse by adding that the order which I approved was revoked by "some higher authority." Now so far was I from approving of the order (which was passed under martial law and was therefore outside my jurisdiction) that when it came to my notice I at once asked the General of the Division to have it cancelled as improper. I informed His Excellency the Viceroy on May, 1, in answer to his inquiry of April 30, that directly I saw it in print among the martial law orders of Amritsar I asked—I could not order—that it should be at once cancelled, and that was done (about April 26 or 27). Similar action was I believe taken independently by the Commander-in-Chief. I may add the order in question was the only one I had so far seen which indicated serious misuse of authority, and that General Dyer when I spoke to him about it on April 29 (after it had been cancelled) gave me to understand, as far as I remember, that he had to do something unusual to allay the excitement among his British troops at Amritsar who, not unnaturally, were inflamed by the murder of five of their fellow countrymen and the insults and attempted murder of European missionary ladies on the 10th. He also explained that as there was a picket on each side of the place no one could pass there except under military escort, and that in only a few cases had the order been enforced.

4. The above are the true facts in regard to both your allegations, as explained by me to the Government of India, at the time, and to the India Office directly I arrived in England at the end of June last. At the present time the baiting of British officials in India—from the highest down—is a favourite amusement of a certain section of the Press and the politicians both in India and in England, with evil consequences that are rapidly showing themselves in India and will I fear come as a shock to self-complacent people at home. An official by the rules of the Service is much hampered in defending and justifying his actions. As regards my general handling of the Punjab situation in April last I am content to await the report of Lord Hunter's Committee

Yours truly,
M. F. O'DWYER, late Lieutenant Governor, Punjab,
Maiden's Hotel, Delhi, Jan. 13.

"GOES BEYOND HIS PROVINCE."

"TIMES" REPLY.

"The Times," in the same issue, has given a reply to the above in an editorial which runs as follows:—

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER AND AMRITSAR.

We publish to-day a letter from Sir Michael O'Dwyer, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab upon our leading article of December 16 headed, "The Amritsar Disclosures." He complains that we assert that he sent a telegram approving of General Dyer's action in shooting without warning on the mob in Amritsar City, and in issuing an order that Indians should pass on all fours through the lane where Miss Sherwood was attacked. He says that both of these assertion are entirely at variance with the facts," and that he sent no telegram approving of General Dyer's action. We will deal with the two points separately. As to the shooting on the crowd, Sir Michael's complaint appears to be trivial. He says he did not send a telegram himself, but he consented to one being sent. General Beynon asked by telephone if he might inform General Dyer that the Lieutenant-Governor approved of his action, and Sir Michael replied through his private secretary that he approved. He repeats in the letter we publish to-day that he approved. We are quite willing to make public the fact that Sir Michael did not himself telegraph approval, but that he merely permitted someone else to telegraph in that sense; yet we cannot see that the point is of the smallest importance. On the second count, Sir Michael O'Dwyer is on firmer ground. Our article may have led to the supposition that he approved of the "crawling" order, though we doubt whether anybody who read the full text would have come to this conclusion. We certainly never meant to convey such an impression, for the simple reason that the evidence showed that the "crawling" order must have been issued days after Sir Michael's approval was conveyed by General Beynon. We had in mind the statement made about the telegram by General Dyer, who said:—"I presume it refers to my action at "Jallianwala Bagh." As for our statement that the "crawling" order was revoked by "some higher authority" it was also based on the evidence of General Dyer, who said it was "revoked under superior orders," which were obviously bound to be military, because Amritsar was under martial law.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer's general explanation of the position in the Punjab (and in Amritsar) was given, very much in the same form, in our leading article. We explained fully the grave nature of the rebellion, and expressed the view that the object of the revolutionary conspirators at its back was to render British rule impossible; but we also said, and still hold, that General Dyer's action at the Jallianwala Bagh was indefensible, especially because he did not stop firing when the crowd instantly began to disperse. Riotous assemblies are not uncommon in India, and, though this particular gathering was not rioting, we have never known an Indian crowd so handled. Our conclusions were based on General Dyer's own statements in evidence, including the following (as reported in the "Pioneer Mail"):—

Asked what reason he had to suppose that the crowd would not have dispersed without firing, witness said:—"I think it is quite "possible I could have dispersed the crowd "without firing, but they would have come "back again and laughed, and I should have "made what I consider to be a fool of "myself."

"If I had the right to fire one shot I had "the right to fire a lot of rounds. I arrived "at the logical conclusion that I must disperse the crowd, who had defied the arm of "the law. There was no medium course. "The ono thing was force."

Asked if his idea was to strike terror, witness said that if he found they had disobeyed the order, he meant to punish them and give them a lesson. His idea was that from a military point of view it would make a wide impression throughout the Punjab.

Martial law had been flouted, and he considered it his duty to disperse the crowd by rapid fire.

Supposing the passage had been sufficient to take (armoured) cars in, he would probably have opened fire with machine-guns.

These statements require no comment, though we should like to ask whether Lord Allenby would have handled such a situation in the same way. For many years, including last year, there has been no riotous assemblage in India which could not have been dispersed by a volley or two from a couple of dozen police armed with smooth-bore muskets and buckshot. At Lahore, in spite of the presence of troops, only the police fired, and a dozen rounds (with one man killed) sufficed to break up a determined attempt to attack the Civil Station. Sir Michael O'Dwyer goes beyond his province when he refers to the "baiting of British officials in India" He seems to be suffering from loss of perspective. British officials, in India and elsewhere, are public servants and are not exempt from public criticism. The Amritsar episode has stirred public feeling deeply. The whole of the British Press has commented on it, from various points of view; and the Government have issued, as a Parliamentary Paper, the long "ex parte" report of the Punjab authorities on the subject. That report, by he way, does not confirm Sir Michael's statement that "European ladies had "been savagely assaulted and in one case left "for dead." Miss Sherwood's is the only case mentioned either in the report or at the Hunter Committee's inquiry; other ladies are said to have been searched for, but they fortunately escaped. The Hunter Committee has no judicial character, and is merely charged with the task of investigation. Whether it takes evidence on oath we do not know, but it has no power to punish, and we understand that it is not authorized to summon witnesses. It must simply deal with such witnesses as the Government choose to place before it. Finally, we may add that we have not criticized Sir Michael O'Dwyer's "general handling of the Punjab "situation in April last." On the contrary, when the rebellion was at its height we took the extreme and unusual course of urging that he should be asked to remain at his post, which he was about to relinquish. We pointed out that he was "the strongest Lieutenant-Governor in India," and said hat it was "owing to his firm administration that the Punjab was safely guided through the troublous period of the war." What ground he has for serious complaint we are therefore unable to imagine; and while we are ready to make all allowances for his obvious perturbation, we would remind him that "The Times" suffers no dictation, from any official quarter, in regard to the discharge of its public duty.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

A meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was held to-day at the Government House, Sir Henry Wheeler presiding in the absence of Lord Ronaldshay at Dacca. Before going to business on the agenda Sir Henry announced that the Government was aware of the seriousness of the rent problem in Calcutta and would shortly introduce, legislation to deal with the situation. Details of legislation were now under reference to the Government of India and would be made public in the near future. Sir Henry also read a letter from Lord Sinha, thanking the Council for the resolution of appreciation for the part played by him in the passage of the Government of India Act through Parliament.

The Hon. Mr. Marr, Financial Secretary, then present the draft financial statement for Bengal for the ensuing year. The income for the coming year is estimated to amount to Rs. 8,39,74,000 which is only Rs. 8,49,000 better than the revised estimate for the current year. The budget also provides for an opening balance of Rs. 3,95,00,000, making thus total of over 1239 lakhs, on the receipt side. Out of this, it is proposed to spend during the coming year a little over 9 crores, leaving a closing balance of over 330 lakhs. A noticeable feature in the budget is the very large growth of revenue during the current year in spite of the fact that certain Districts suffered from famine and a part of East Bengal was swept by a severe cyclone. The main sources of increase were from stamps, registration and income-tax.

PUNJAB AND NEW ERA.

CLEMENCY TO POLITICAL PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 6.

A meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council was held to-day, the Lieut.-Governor presiding. At question time replying to the Hon. Cardar Gajjar Singh's question regarding the release of political offenders connnected with the last disturbances, Mr. French said that if in the term "political prisoners" the Hon. member included all who were convicted in connection with the disturbances of last April the figuros were as follows:—(A) The number released from time to time by Government 241; (B) the number released on the recommendations of the reviewing judges 104; (C) the number released in connection with the Royal Proclamation 637.

There are 90 prisoners of this class now in jail consisting of 21 Hindus, 16 Sikhs and 53 Mahomedans. The cases of a few of these are still under consideration. It is not possible to discuss in the Council individually, the cases of those who have not been released and for general grounds would refer the Hon. Member to the recent discussion of the subject in the Imperial Legislative Council.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. Fazul Hussain, Mr. Fench said since the 1st October, 1919 orders prohibiting entry into the Punjab have been cancelled in respect of 5 Newspapers and 4 persons. No persons are at present excluded from entering the Punjab, but six newspapers are still excluded. The number of persons under orders of internment at the time of issue of the Royal Proclamation was 143 and on the 4th March 1920 5 and the number of persons in jail in connection with the disturbances at the time of the issue of the Royal Proclamation was 828 and on the 4th March 90.

EXPENSE EXCEEDS REVENUE.

After interpellations, the Hon. Mr. Gibson present the amended Draft Financial Statement for the year 1920-21 and explanatory statements were made by official members responsible for their respective head of account. The chief feature of the budget is the large excess of estimated expenditure over revenue. The difference is as much as Rs. 70 lakhs.

The Hon. Mr. Joseph then introduced a Bill to amend the colonization of Government lands (Punjab) Act 1912. The Bill will be taken into consideration on 13th March. The Punjab Customs (power to contest) Bill and the Punjab Limitation (Customs) Bill were then passed.

The Council adjourned till Monday

NO NATIONALISATION OF LAND AND INDUSTRIES.

GOVERNMENT ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., March, 6.

In the House of Lords, Lord Peel, replying Lord Jersey, stated that the Government did not intend to nationalise land and other industries except mineral rights already announced. The recent elections showed th public opinion did not favour nationalisation

LATEST CABLES.

S. AFRICAN MISSION.

"NO INDIAN CO-ORDINATED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 3.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 8.

Replying in the Commons to Mr. Bennett, Mr. Fisher stated that the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu were greatly disappointed that it had proved impossible at the last moment to arrange for the co-ordination of non-official Indian gentleman with Sir Benjamin Robertson on the mission to South Africa. Neither the Indian Government nor the South African Government was responsible for this.

CONDITION OF COTTON WORKERS.

Mr. Bagley declared that the conditions of cotton workers in Bombay menaced Lancashire cotton workers' standards of living.

Mr. Fisher replied that the intervention of the Governor of Bombay had already resulted in very considerable improvement in Bombay cotton workers' standards of living.

SALE OF RICE.

Mr. Myers affirmed that merchants in India, especially Bombay, were witholding rice from the market.

Mr. Fisher replied that he was confident that if such was the case the Indian Government would take suitable action. He emphasised that the lowering of prices was a very close concern of the Indian Government and this was the primary object of the Indian Government's control of Burma rice trade.

TRANSPORT WORKERS.

CONSIDERING STRIKE TO ENFORCE DEMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 8.

Fourteen unions affiliated to the Transport Workers' Federation are now considering a strike to enforce their demand for an extra ten shillings a week. The United Vehicle Workers, one of the largest of these unions, has decided in favour of the strike. It is anticipated that the Ministry of Labour will call a fresh conference before all decisions are received. A mass meeting of transport workers is being arranged for Sunday.

BOLSHEVISIM.

AND FUTURE SOVIET POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 1 a.m., Mar. 8.

PARIS.—A telegram from Warsaw says that the Pravda, the official Bolshevist organ says that the future Soviet policy towards foreign countries was recently discussed at a conference in Moscow between Bolshevist leaders and different army heads. Trotsky proposed a temporary suspension of military operations in Europe and the initiation of operations against Persia India and China. Chief of the Staff opposed the suggestion and expressed the opinion that if the troops were transferred to Asia, the Poles would start the offensive. The subject was postponed until Lenin's views could be ascertained.

ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 1 a.m., Mar. 8.

The Anglo-French loan to which Mr. Chamberlain referred yesterday was floated as a result of the visit to America by an Anglo-French Mission following on the heavy fall in the American exchange. Britain and France each assumed liability for 250 million dollars.

CONSTANTINOPLE AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.
Recd. 1 a.m., Mar. 8.

A meeting of the Council of the League of Nations Union has passed a resolution in favour of the Government of Constantinople and the Straits coming under the control of the League of Nations.

TEA IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 1 a.m., Mar. 8.

Giving evidence before the Inquiry into the Dockers demand for sixteen shillings a day, Lord Devonport dealing with the port of London said that while many months' supply of tea was in England, the Government sent a flotilla of ships to the East to bring more. The diversion of tea ships to other ports had made the situation worse as tea had to be sent to London by rail.

CABLE ITEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.
Recd. 1 a.m., Mar. 8.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson in a motorcar on the 3rd took his first outing since his illness.

At the inquest of Miss Shore who was found dying in Bexhill train in January a verdict of murder against some person unknown was returned.

SHEAVES.

[BY AN IDLER.]

Case of Egypt.

When posterity sets its judgment on our doings, it will not compliment Britain on its treatment of Egypt. Off and on British Ministers have been declaring that Egypt would not be annexed or taken under a protectorate. It was on August 9, 1882, that Mr. Gladstone declared from the House of Commons:—

"The uncertainty there may be in some portion of the public mind has reference to those desires which tend towards the permanent occupation of Egypt and its incorpotation in this Empire. This is a consummation to which we are resolutely opposed, and which we will have nothing to do with bringing about. We are against this doctrine of annexation; we are against everything that resembles or approaches it; and we are against all language that tends to bring about its expectation. We are against it on the ground of the interests of England; we are against it on the ground of our duty to Egypt; we are against it on the ground of the specific and solemn pledges given to the world in the most solemn manner and under the most critical circumstances, pledges which have earned for us the confidence of Europe at large during the course of difficult and delicate operations, and which, if one pledge can be more solemn and sacred than another, special sacredness in this case binds us to observe. We are also sensible that occupation prolonged beyond a certain point may tend to annexation, and consequently it is our object to take the greatest care that the occupation does not gradually take a permanent character. . . ."

Again on June 10, 1887, Lord Salisbury said in the House of Lords: "It was not open to us to assume the Protectorate of Egypt, because Government have again pledged themselves that they would not do so." But, in 1914, Egypt submitted to a Protectorate because the conversion was a "war measure in order to safeguard the integrity and independence of Egypt." At that time His Majesty King George sent a letter to the Sultan, in the course of which His Majesty stated: "I feel convinced that you will be able, with the co-operation of your Ministers and the Protectorate of Great Britain, to overcome all influence which are seeking to destroy the independence of Egypt." Now, though the war is over, yet England seems reluctant to relax its hold on the country.

"Boom of Journals"!

We are having the welcome "boom" of newspapers in the country. Allahabad is going to have its weekly "The Democrat" to be edited by Babu Bipin Chandra Pal. Calcutta is having a new daily, the "Servant." At Delhi the leaders have launched out a company to start an English as well as an Urdu daily. At Lahore preparations are on for an English daily. "Young Sind" is the new weekly to be started in Sind. Cawnpore is adding to the ranks of Hindi journals. "The Beharee" is a new biweekly to be issued from Behar. All this bespeaks the national awakening that is taking place in the country.

"Jallianwalla Day"!

The Indian students at Glasgow were shocked to read of General Dyer's blood bath. They dropped their annual social this year and replaced it by a mourning day. They observed fast and held protest meetings. They also collected funds for the woe-begotten people of the Punjab. Well-done!

Revolt of Students.

In New York, the students of a preparatory school, according to "Young Democrat", who chafed under the high charges and strict formality of methods revolted last year and made plans for the opening of a co-operative school this term. The school is said to be now running. "The school is governed by a council of twelve students elected by the student body. Administration and supervision of students is in the hands of students' principal, and the executive member of the faculty selected by the Committee. Education is supplied at cost, the students employing the teachers. A full programme of required and elective course is observed." When a member of the staff of the journal went to the school to seek further information on the subject he was confronted by a sign at the door which read: "By vote of the students' body it was decided that there should be no school, Wed., Thurs. and Fri. evening of this week." Had a similar thing happened in this country, needless to say; a cry o. Bolshie would have been raised!

JUNAGADH ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am sure all Nagars will have read Mr. Tairsee's letter re Junagadh Administration with pain and amazement.' I really am not able to see what Nagars have to do with reforms in Junagadh Administration.

Read Gujarat Literature please and quote one instance where the word "Nagar" means state chicanery. The word means a citizen. Deriuatively it means political. And it has stood for all that is refined, polished, cultured in Gujarati Literature. Jungadh stands to-day a premier State not because Nagars were chicaners but because they were too honourable. The real chicanners were those who got Deman Amarji murdered and those who in their effort to propritiate the risnig sun of British Paramount power sacrificed one by one the most elementary rights of the States and who aided the Chiefs of Kathiawar in developing the present autocratic confusion in the Kathiawad States to which no Nagar ever but a hand. I am ready to cite dates, history and name

Has the Government published officially anything about the installation of the Nawab?—Yours, etc.

A. B. C.

Poona, March 6.

PRICES AND EXCHANGE

DANGER OF CURRENCY MANIPULATION.

MR. SUBEDAR'S EVIDENCE BEFORE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

The following is the oral evidence of Mr. M. Subedar, before the Currency Committee:—

(Chairman): You appear as the representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau?—Yes.

Will you tell us what the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau consists of?—It is the foremost commercial body of Indian Merchants in India. It has members outside Bombay Presidency, but mainly it embraces merchants in Bombay and the Presidency and besides individual members it has several Associations of merchants in different trades who are affiliated as members.

Both export and import merchants?—Yes, and manufacturers in the Bombay Presidency, but largely export and import.

With regard to yourself, you are a barrister-at-law?—Yes. May I mention about that in detail? I am a graduate of the University of Bombay and of the University of London, and I am the only non-English student who obtained first class honours in London many years back with the subject of currency, banking and public finance as my optional subject. I was then a Professor of Economics for three academic years at the Calcutta University. I was also called to the bar at Gray's Inn. I went into business, and now I am a partner in the firm of managing agents of the Jupiter General Insurance Company, Limited, and I am the Managing Director of the Western India Small Industries Corporation, Limited. I am also a director in several industrial and commercial concerns and I am representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Board of the Bombay Port Trust.

How long have you been engaged in actual business? For about four years. Before I proceed I should like to put in this article which I have received by this mail, for which I was waiting, as an appendix to the Memorandum which I have put in, as illustrating the state of public feeling in India on this question. It is a "Times of India" leading article, dated 25th August, 1919. I do not agree with all the views. There is one view with regard to the issue of incovertible notes to which my Chamber is very strongly opposed. (The article was handed in by the witness).

We have before us a letter from the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau of Bombay on the subjects dealt with by the Committee and also the Memorandum which you have furnished. That letter and Memorandum will be printed as part of the records of the Committee and I propose to ask you questions on points which appear to require further elucidation. The letter from the Indian Merchants' Chamber begins by expressing the opinion that fixity of exchange within the gold points is highly desirables?—Yes.

You concur in that?—I do.

Are we to take it that you are expressing the views of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau or your own personal views?—What I have put in this memorandum which I have submitted are the views of the Chamber as resulting from discussion since the Committee which we had and for expressing which I have a mandate from them, but if there are any distinct points on which I have no mandate from them, on which there was no discussion in our Committee. I would differentiate the replies when I give them between those which are my own personal views and those which are the views of the Chamber.

Are we to understand then that the original policy which fixed the rupee in relation to gold at 1/4d has the concurrence of the Chambers?I think so, except that if one went through the history of the period when it was fixed at 1/4d. it might be found that the class whom I represent would have pressed for a still lower exchange. However, that is very ancient history and hardly relevant.

Leaving aside the question of the precise figure at which it was to be fixed, you concur in the fixing of the exchange at 1/4d. or somewhere near that figure. Yes.

(Mr. Gubbay). Was there a question of whether the Indian Merchants' Chamber actually approved of the policy at the time, because the Merchants' Chamber was not in existence then? That is why I said "the class which I represent."

(Chairman): In your Memorandum you state in the first paragraph that the currency and exchange policy pursued by the Government in the last 10 years has been most unpopular in India. What exactly is the change of policy which you had in view when you speak of the last ten years?—The over-issue of token coins which led to a rise in prices in the country, the location and constitution of the Gold Standard Reserve fund and of the Paper Currency Reserve fund, and the management of the cash balances and the purchase of silver.

Then the matters that you have in view in that statement are not so much the principle of the policy as particular points in the execution of it?—I do not quite follow your question.

The original policy of fixing the rupee at 1/4d. has your approval?—The original policy of fixing the rupee at 1/4d. with the recommendation which was made by the Fowler Committee at the same time for an issue of gold, until the public was saturated with it. These could not be separated in our mind. If your question implies whether the mercantile community approved of the gold exchange standard as such, what is known as the "scientific" system and so on, I would submit it never found universal approval in India.

REMOVE ARTIFICIAL BARRIERS.

What exactly was the change of policy ten years ago that had not your approval? The points you mentioned before appeared to be questions of methods of execution rather than the principle of the policy. Was there any change in the principle of the policy, until at any rate a change of circumstances was caused by the war?—The main thing which involved a change from the original recommendations of the Fowler Committee was the dropping of the question of gold currency in India and the minting of gold coinage.

Is it not the case that in the years between 1909 and 1914 endeavours were made to put gold into circulation? My impression is that a deliberate attempt was made to prevent gold going to India and into circulation.

Is that in accordance with what actually took place? Is it not the case that a large amount of gold was put into circulation in the Punjab? The Government did endeavour on one or two occasions to put gold into circulation, but that was as early as 1900, if I am not mistaken. Since 1905 it had been the deliberate attempt of those who control our currency policy to prevent gold going to India and into circulation.

Are you in favour of active measures to put gold into circulation? I should like the Government to remove, first of all, all artificial barriers to the import of gold into India which exist at the present moment. I think the circulation of gold has never had a proper chance and if sufficient time is allowed I am sure that gold would actively circulate in the country. Personally, however, I would advocate the circulation of gold notes and the concentration of gold in the reserves rather than in the hands of the people.

I see that the Merchants' Chamber say in their Memorandum that the circulation of actual gold coins is against the accepted feeling amongst currency authorities everywhere. I gather you agree with that? I agree with that.

You think that such gold as is available is more usefully employed as reserve than in circulation? If notes are issued convertible into gold. The employment of gold in the reserve which we have at present and the Paper Currency Reserve are something quite different in my mind from the issue of gold notes that we are advocating.

We have arrived at this, that fixity of exchange is in your opinion a matter of very great importance? Quite so.

Do you consider that the rise in exchange in the last two years has been a misfortune? I think it has been a misfortune.

Could it in your opinion have been avoided? I am positive it could have been avoided.

In what way? It could have been avoided if the Government had permitted a free import of gold into the country.

Under the conditions of the war, would gold have been readily obtainable? If the nations of the world wanted to make purchases in India of commodities which were useful for the prosecution of the war, they would have found means of paying for them either by gold or by securities acceptable to India.

Supposing the value of silver had risen, would it have been possible to maintain the rupee in circulation at the level of 1/4d. whatever the method of payment for the trade balance might be? You mean if the sterling price of silver in London had gone up?

If the world price of silver as measured in sterling, or dollars, or whatever you like, had gone up, so that the intrinsic value of the silver in the rupee was more than 1/4d. would it have been possible to maintain the rupee in circulation? I think so.

How? If gold had been allowed to go freely to India there would have been a curtailment of credits on this side, which would have brought down the price of silver with the price of every other article.

Your answer is that you do not believe under those circumstances the price of silver would have risen? I think it would not have risen as much as it has risen owing to the failure of the Government of India to keep the import of gold free and unrestricted.

But assuming it had risen, would it have been possible to have maintained a 1/4d. rupee in circulation? Then measures would have had to be taken of the kind which would have to be taken now. The position is not very different now from what you were putting to me in your question.

The position to-day is that the exchange has been raised step by step in correspondence with the rise in silver, so as to maintain the rupee as a token coin? My submission is that the exchange has risen not following the price of silver, that the actual facts are that silver prices have gone on rising with every rise in the exchange.

RISE OF SILVER.

Your view is that is the raising of the exchange which has raised the price of silver? I do not know to what extent one can establish the causation. I have not enough information to maintain that, and I am putting this not as the view of the Chamber, but as my own personal view. I have a suspicion that the extraordinary rise we have seen in the price of silver was not altogether unavoidable.

Your suggestion is that if gold had moved to India in considerable quantities, it would have so diminished the demand for silver that there would not have been the same rise in the price of silver? The Government of India would not have been such large buyers as they have had to be.

And you think that the demand for China and elsewhere would not have been sufficient to drive the price of silver up? We should have been in a position to export to China commodities which we are not in a position to do to-day.

And your suggestion is that that would have led to diminishing the Chinese demand for silver? I think so. It would have also put right, or at least reduced, the American exchange against England, which in its turn would have brought down the price of silver further.

Why should it have reduced the American Exchange? By two or three steps, and perhaps I may be allowed to mention them. If gold were allowed to go to India freely, there would be restrictions of credit on this side which would involve a fall in the bank rate and the market rate, and a fall of prices all round. America, therefore, would have been a buyer of things here, and would not have been such an active seller of things, and the exchange would have been corrected to that extent. other factors remaining the same, and with the correction of the American Exchange, the price of silver would come down in London.

Are you of the opinion that that chain of cause and effect would have had its operation even under war conditions? It is very difficult to say exactly what would happen under war conditions if those steps had been taken, but I am sure that the problem of Indian exchange would not have been so bad as it is to-day if some of the steps had been taken.

Is it probable that under war conditions any movement of gold would have had any particular effect on the question of credits for war requirements? Credits where?

In the various belligerent countries? I think the exportation of gold from any country is bound to have an effect on the money market, and an immediate and greater effect in the West than in my country. It is bound to have some effect.

PRICES OF EXPORTS.

I understand what you suggest is this: That if gold had been allowed to move freely to India, it would have reduced the amount of available gold in England and other European countries, and that that would have checked the creation of credit in those countries, and that that would have tries, and so would have diminished the amount of inflation that has taken place, and so would have checked the rise in prices? I think so.

That is your chain of reasoning? That is so.

Is it the case that under war conditions the creation of credit would have been checked? I believe that even under war conditions astute bankers, who I believe were handling the finance on this side, would have been checked? I believe that even under war condition who I believe were handling the finances —on this side would have kept in mind some definite relation of the amount of liquid gold and the credits which they were piling up.

You think that that would have been so, even under war conditions? I cannot think of a banker departing altogether from liquid gold in his mind, even for a second.

You represent that the rise in exchange which has taken place in the last two years has been detrimental to India, as I understand? Yes.

Because it has lowered prices? It has lowered the prices of export articles. It is not merely the rise, but I should say the uncertainty about the exchange altogether which has dislocated trade.

The dislocation arising from uncertainty is a separate point. I want to get now exactly what your view is as regards the effect of the rise in exchange. I understand you consider that it had an effect in lowering the prices both of Indian produce and of imported commodities in India? Yes.

INJURY TO TRADE.

Perhaps, it would be more correct to say, would it not, that it had an effect in checking the rise in prices? I think that would be a more correct description of the actual facts.

Have you followed the course of price in India closely? I know about it up to the beginning of the war pretty closely. But beyond that the data is incomplete and unsatisfactory. The information in the hands of any non-official in India is so very inadequate that except in the trades and industries with which he is directly associated and concerned, he has not the means of getting at details.

I suppose it is a matter of common knowledge that there has been a large rise in prices in India? That is so.

In food and all other products? Yes.

So that it would be more correct to say that the effect of the rise in exchange has been an effect of checking the rise of prices and not of creating a fall? Yes.

Do you regard that as an injury to India? I regard the stoppage of export at top prices which could be realised for export commodities as a great injury to the country, because it prevents the acquisition of wealth to India which which would otherwise be possible.

The export at top prices means, does it not, a high level of prices throughout? More or less, because there are certain commodities which do not enter into export to the same extent as certain others do The price of wheat would be affected, for example, directly by the conditions of export, whereas the price of certain other food grains which are not exported would only follow it, sympathetically but rather nervously behind.

I will put a general question to you. Is it advantageous to India or not to have a high level of prices? It is an advantage to the producer in India to sell his commodities at the best value he can get to every nation who wants to buy those commodities.

Does your answer amount to this, that it is an advantage to the people who have produce to sell, but a disadvantage to the people who have to buy? It is a disadvantage to the foreign merchants who want to buy the commodities.

Would it not be a disadvantage to the town population which is not engaged in producing food grains if the price of food grains is high and they have to buy their food at high prices? The town population and the population engaged in commerce and industry, which is bound to loom large in all discussions in England, is negligible in my country.

Is the population which is not directly producing agricultural produce negligible? It is a very small percentage.

Have you any figures? I have no figures the census is to be taken next year—but speaking from 1911 my impression is that only about 22 per cent. is non-agricultural population and even in that figure, you would find many whom you might call directly or indirectly producers.

I think that agrees fairly closely with figures I have seen; but among the 75 per cent. dependent on agriculture are there not a considerable number who are wage-earners and not direct producers? Their number is on the increase. In the census of 1901 that figures was very small, but in the census of 1911 that figure was about 4 millions, if I am not mistaken, of actual agricultural wage-earners, and it is increasing at an alarming rate.

The wage-earning population would be injured by high prices, except so far as their wages had risen in correspondence with the prices? I think the agricultural wage-earners would not be concerned so much with the prices of agricultural stuff as with the scope for employment for them, and I suggest that the scope for employment for them would be directly reduced when prices were reduced, because the farmer would decide to work by himself rather than have any paid labour at all, and that would happen when the exchange rose.

So far as their wages remained fixed they would be injured by a rise in prices, would they not? Theoretically, yes, subject to the consideration about the total scope for employment.

Subject to the consideration that lower prices might throw them out of employment? Altogether, with nothing to fall back upon.

Broadly, looking at the interests of the agricultural population and the non-agricultural population, do you regard it as an advantage to India as a whole to have high prices for produce?—I do.

We are considering the effect of exchange upon prices, and we have been talking hitherto mainly of the effect on Indian produce, but the same causes would affect the price of imported products, would not they—that is to say, a high exchange would mean low prices for imported produce?—Quite so.

How far would the population of India generally be affected by the level of the prices for imported produce?—The bulk of the population is not using very largely imported produce, which is being used in the town and by the better class of people except things like petroleum and sugar.

Is it not the case that imported cotton goods are used almost universally?—They are used almost universally, but the percentage which they form of the total expenditure of an Indian farmer is very small.

There would be also copper goods?—Yes, utensils, but they use earthernware very largely. Copper goods are used almost universally?—They are used almost universally, but the percentage which they form of the total expenditure of an Indian farmer is very small.

There would be also copper goods?—Yes, utensils, but they use earthernware very largely. Copper goods are used in the towns mainly, but in the country it is earthernware which the class you are contemplating in your question use.

I am now asking you generally: looking at India as a whole, is it an advantage to have a high level of prices, assuming that the high level of prices applies to imported commodities as well as to internal production?—If the high level is due to over-issue of currency it would lead to quite different consequences from those which would follow if it were due to exchange. It could not be high in both cases.

I thought you agreed that a high exchange had the same effect as regards native produce and as regards imported produce—that a high exchange lowers the price?—Yes, that is so.

IMPORTS SMALLER IN BULK.

The point I want your opinion on is whether, assuming that you could raise prices by a low exchange, that it would be advantageous to India regarded as a whole or not?—The low prices of export commodities would not be advantageous, and the low price of import commodities would not cover the loss on the exports, because the imports are smaller in bulk and are not used by the bulk of the population—they form a very small percentage of the total outlay of those that use them, and I believe the gain is mostly retained by middlemen. It takes a long time for any fall in prices to reach the consumer.

Is there not pretty keen competition in imports to-day?—I do not think so. I think there is more room for competition.

As I understand your answer, you think that high prices for Indian produce are an advantage to India?—Yes.

And that that advantage is not cancelled even though in order to get those high prices it is necessary to put up with prices for imported commodities at the same time?—Quite so.

Do you put any limit to the point at which a rise in prices would be an advantage to India?—I think a steady rise is much better than a sudden dislocation, and I would advocate for India's a very steady rise of prices of export produce covering the period of a generation.

But you do not put any limit to the rise?—Provided the rise is steady and not causing dislocation in business I do not think there is any limit. As a matter of fact, for the last thousand years, prices have been rising throughout the world in that sense.

Some witnesses who have appeared before us have expressed great anxiety lest a high level of prices should cause unrest and even serious disturbance in India; you do not share that view?—That would be so if the high level of prices was rather sudden and if it was not followed by corresponding adjustment in wages and salaries of those who received a fixed sum every month.

What has been the process hitherto? Has there been an adjustment in salaries and wages corresponding to the rise in prices?—I think there has been an adjustment, but by the time the adjustment has taken place there has been a further rise, so that wages have on the whole lagged behind prices.

So far as wages lag behind prices, that makes a danger of discontent and friction?—Yes, but I should not be alarmed about it. I do not anticipate any alraming consequences from such a discontent. Discontent arises because there is no organization of labour and because the machinery by which you adjust your wages rather quickly on this side does not exist there; but I think it would be an advantage for that trade union machinery to come into existence.

In your Memorandum you state: "The raising of the exchange value of the rupee affects very adversely all classes of people in India." Does not that require some qualification in the light of what we have been just saying?—If I were asked to make a very precise statement I should say "A few import merchants excepted."

Would it be necessary to except all persons dependent upon fixed incomes?—Not necessarily. I think a sudden dislocation of prices such as we are seeing on account of the great rise in exchange throws all the industries into disorder by the extraordinarily low quotation at which foreign goods could be laid down in India. It has been so with certain industries with which I have been associated, and I have referred specifically to the Japanese competition in Textiles. I think the scope for further employment of wage-earners is diminished because the earning capacity of all established industries is hard hit, there being no adjustment of tariff in their favour under the present fiscal policy and no protection even in extreme cases.

I was thinking for the moment of case of persons who have a fixed income independent of industry, say, pensioners?—That class is very small and it is also an intelligent class which can make its interests felt with the Government, which is, I take it, or perhaps ought to be, the most intelligent employer.

Then there are the receivers of rents; would they not suffer from high prices?—All creditors suffer from high prices, and all debtors profit in a community, but the creditors class in India is a class that can suffer—that can afford to suffer—better than others. It is the producer who is generally a debtor in every community, and of whom I am thinking when I say that all classes suffer.

INCIDENCE OF HIGH PRICES.

The statement requires some qualification? —With reference to merchants engaged in import trade and no others.

I thought you agreed just now that creditors and those who depend upon fixed income would suffer? You said that the class is small but I understood you to say that they would suffer?—I was thinking of the general and ultimate welfare even of the creditor class in India.

You think that they would ultimately benefit from high prices?—I think so.

You go on to say: "The farmer and the cultivator have to pay the same dues to the Government, whereas they would realise for their produce a very much smaller amount in money." As a matter of fact, have they realised a small amount for their produce?—If the conditions of high exchange continued for a sufficiently long time this would be the effect.

We have just received some interesting figures from India in connection with the prices of different classes of produce over a series of years. The basis is the average of 1900-1909. For the year 1919 the figure for wheat is 211 as compared with 100, and for barley 215. Taking the grains which were not exported, jawar is 300, bajri 321, and gram 226; so that if those figures are taken as correct, in spite of the rise in exchange there has been a very considerable rise in prices?—I think the rise in prices cannot be denied, but I suggest that that is due to an inflation of the currency.

Whatever cause it is due to, it has taken place?—It would have been much greater but for the exchange.

The rise would have been much greater? Yes but for the exchange.

At the same time, the dues to the Government remain fixed?—Yes.

So that as a matter of fact the rise has given the cultivator a much larger margin after paying his dues than he had in the years 1900 to 1909?—Except where adjustment is made on the basis of new price in the revenue settlement, and settlement is a thing going on in some district or other always.

But broadly speaking that is so?—That is so.

You infer that it is desirable "To go back as early as possible to the exchange rate of 1/4d."—I am quoting from the Chamber's letter—"and to reach by every effort natural conditions under which the exchange rate would be maintained within the gold points." What exactly is your conception of the method by which the level of 1/4d. would be maintained?—When we mentioned "natural conditions" in this Memorandum we had in mind the working of it through the price levels and the bank rate, particularly through the import of gold into India.

Will you explain that a little more fully?—The artificial bar which has been put up to the free import of gold ought in our opinion to go at once, and the enormous amount of silver purchases by the Government of India in the silver market ought to stop; and in order that they should reduce their demand for silver from the silver market which I anticipate would have an immediate effect on silver prices the Chamber have put forward a suggestion with regard to the issue of a new coin of the denomination of two or three rupees, containing a much smaller amount of silver. All new demand for currency in India, according to us, should be met either by the issue of this new coin which has a much smaller amount of silver in it—it would be done by re-minting such rupees as come into the hands of the Government—or by the issue of gold notes against which gold would be deposited in India.

You would not throw open the mints to the public for the coinage of silver?—It is a very serious point, and I have no mandate from my Chamber to say one way or the other with regard to it.

If token coins are to be issued, of the value of two or three rupees, would it not be impossible to allow the public to bring silver to be coined? Would you allow a member of the public to bring to the mint the amount of silver contained in a two-rupee coin and get a two-rupee coin for it?—I would not. The new two-rupee coin we are suggesting is to be a token coin pure and simple; there is no suggestion that it should be of full value.

The issue of a token coin necessarily implies that the Government maintain a monopoly of the coinage and do not allow free coinage to the public?—Quite so.

I shall come presently to the question of the coin of lower percentage content. Will you now continue your consideration of the question of the rate of 1/4d. being maintained?—If gold was allowed to go freely in India the circumstances which I mentioned before would follow, namely, the effect on prices in England and in India, and the exchange would tend to be corrected gradually, but I think that process could be accelerated by the suggestions I have made about the moving of sterling securities from here to India.

I do not quite see how the process to which you refer would maintain the relation of 1/4d. between the rupee and gold or sterling?—If you declare the mint value of the sovereign as equal to 15 rupees that could be done.

How?—The Government are under a legal obligation now to give 15 rupees for a sovereign, which obligation they have suspended by what I should call an executive order; and the price which they have fixed for the sovereign, namely 11 rupees 9 annas, is a perfectly arbitrary figure. If the price of the sovereign were declared to be 15 rupees, that would make the rupees equal to 1/4d.

You mean that the Government should undertake to buy in gold all rupees presented at that rate?—No I mean vice versa.

That the Government should undertake to pay rupees?—That is the legal obligation at present. The obligation which you mention, that the Government should give gold for rupees, is not a matter on which Government are bound by law at present.

Unless they were bound to do that, would the value of the rupee remain at 1/4d.?—I think the maintaining of the value of the rupee at 1/4d. within gold points is one question and the maintaining of it at 1/4d. is another question. If I am not clear in my answer I should like to explain what is in my mind. The maintaining between gold points by means either of the sale of the Council Bills or by leaving it free to the trade to move gold between 1/3 7/8 and 1/4 1/8d. that is merely a small matter of the machinery through which it could be done in stable times. What we have in view in paragraph III on which you are asking me is the restoration from the high level of exchange to 1/4d. and we mention the 1/4d. because it has been in vogue for the last 15 years, and its alteration was regarded as a breach of faith in India.

What was it that retained the rupee at 1/4d. between 1899 and 1914?—For one thing, I think it was pure chance. The advocates of the gold exchange standard contemplated the possibility of trade balances being against India, but they never contemplated the possibility of trade balances being in favour of India, as it is now to a very large extent; that contingency, therefore, never arose, and the other one, namely, a balance against India, arose in 1907-08 when the gold exchange standard broke down, and also in 1915, when it broke down again; therefore for the last 15 years, if the exchange value of the rupee has been maintained at 1/4d., I say that in the absence of natural conditions and a stock of gold in India ready to move out and free movement of gold, it has been blind luck.

Is it not the fact that you could obtain rupees at 1/4d. by paying gold in Europe, and you could obtain gold in Europe by paying rupees? Was it not those two processes that maintained the rupee at 1/4d.?—I can mention about the Reverse Bills later on, but with regard to the first, that you could obtain rupees by paying gold in London, that was purely a fortuitous thing. You could take gold to India, and the Government was bound by law to give 15 rupees for every sovereign. It was the legal binding which fixed the value and not the sale of Council Bills.

The question of whether the gold is paid in India or in Europe is a matter of convenience, is it not?—Yes.

A detail which is not part of the essential principle?—I was mentioning that the principle was not that the rupees were to be had, but the undertaking by the Government to give 15 rupees for a sovereign in India.

That is the same thing. Rupees could be had in exchange for gold at 1/4d.—Yes.

If the rate is to be stable, is it not also necessary that it should be possible to get gold for rupees at 1/4d.?—It is necesary, but we say that when the Government attempted to give gold in the past on one or two occasions, when the question of selling Reverse Councils arose, the expedient of giving gold in London was successful because the magnitude of the gold required in that case was not very large. The more natural condition would be if the gold was in bank reserves in India or in the hands of the people, and whenever the balance of indebtedness was against the country the gold could come forward and be exported, as is done in England and France. In our minds that is the more natural condition, and that is the condition we want.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

You would prefer that there should be an actual movement of gold rather than that there should be payment of gold which is already on the spot?—That is so. We do not believe in the efficacy of the maintenance at this end of funds which we are told are "equivalent to gold"; namely, gold securities, short loans, and so on. We condemn that system.

Now supposing there was no longer gold available for export from India, what would happen?—To meet the balance against India?

Yes?—Then exchange would fall.

You mean that rate of 1/4d. in that case would no longer be maintained?—That is so, it would not be maintained, but the natural consequences would again arise through the trade ratio and level of prices, and it would tend to be corrected.

So that the maintenance of the rate depends ultimately, does it not, on the possibility of movements of bullion or the equivalent of movements of bullion to compensate, as far as may be necessary, for balances in the one direction or the other?—Yes.

And that may take place either by actual movements of bullion or by an exchange of bullion already existing at one and against a deposit of corresponding value at the other?—I believe that what you mention now is in two gold-using countries merely an arbitrage operation.

Is not the operation somewhat analogous to an arbitrage operation? When there is a difference in one direction you can buy or sell and take advantage of that difference, and the result is equivalent to a movement of bullion?—It is equivalent but with this difference, that behind the ordinary arbitrage is the

(Continued on page 12.)

HUBLI RLY. STRIKE CONTINUES.

2,600 MEN RESIGN.

(From a Correspondent.)

HUBLI, March 6.

The Hubli railway strike continues. About 2,600 men have resigned. The Commissioner, S. D., arrived at noon, visited the Railway offices and met the strikers. Now the Military police guards are posted all over, without any cause. The strikers are quiet, the Railway is proposing immediate increments of one to four annas between six annas and three rupees. The men are not satisfied.

MEN'S 20 DEMANDS.

In continuation of its wire dated 27th February 1920 the Railway men's branch of the Hubli Labour Union placed before the Agent of the M. and S. M. Railway the circumstances in detail under which the employees of the Loco Department went on strike together with their demands.

They have in all made 20 demands, stating the "objects and reasons" of the demands and conclude by stating that "before work is resumed all the above (viz. the 20 enumerated in the appeal) demands should please be met."

STRIKE IN "TRIBUNE OFFICE."

MACHINE STAFF OUT.

The "Tribune", dated Wednesday, March 3, and received in Bombay on Saturday morning, contained the following notice:—

"Owing to a sudden and unforeseen strike among our machine staff, we regret that we are unable to bring out more than 4 pages of the usual size to-day."

CHAUFFEUR SUES EUROPEAN

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 5.

On the complaint of the chauffeur of Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, the Presidency Magistrate has issued summons against Mr. R. Bagley of the G. M. P. Staff, Anglo-Indian Force, Fort St. George, on charges of assault and intentional insult. In his statement the chauffeur said that on the 2nd instant he drove his master to Fort St. George, where Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer went to give evidence before Lord Meston's Committee. The complainant said he was sitting under the shade of a tree with another chauffeur, when he accused, it seems, went up to him and asked him what he was doing there using bad language. The complainant objected to the words used by the accused and, it is alleged Mr. Bagley kicked the complainant and gave him blows with the fist. The matter was reported to Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer, who immediately brought it to the notice of Mr. Evans, Secretary and others.

HOOTING DOWN OF LEADERS.

SINDH'S CONDEMNATION.

The Hyderabad (Sind) District Congress Committee, at its meeting held on Monday last, recorded its condemnation of the hooting down of leaders at public meetings, as was lately done in Bombay and other places.

A SIND WONDER!

LARGE FAMILY SUPPORTER TABOOED

In the course of his advertisement in a Sindhi daily for Superintendent of Taxes, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Hyderabad, Sind, states:—"No one need apply who is not energetic or has not good experience in Revenue or Municipal work or who has a large family to support."

MR. G. S. ARUNDALE.

TO MARRY A BRAHMIN GIRL?

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 5.

The "Hindu" writes:—We learn the astonishing news that marriage is being arranged between Mr. G. S. Arundale of the Theosophical Society, of 40 years of age and a Hindu Brahmana girl who attained her 16th year not many days ago. The paper, continuing, warns Mrs. Besant and Mr. Arundale that the reaction of such a step on their political and educational activities will be intense and thinks it the duty of Theosophists and Indian leaders of standing as Dr. S. Subrahmania Iyer and Justice T. Sadasivier to avert the consummation of what would prove a great scandal.

MR. ARUNDALE EXPLAINS.

MARRIAGE CONTEMPLATED BUT NOW GIVEN UP.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 6.

The "Hindu" publishes the following letter from Mr. Arundale:—

To the Editor of the "Hindu", Sir:—With reference to your leading article in yesterday evening's issue, I desire to state that the marriage you allude to was in contemplation. Being assured however by responsible friends yesterday morning, including Mrs. Annie Besant, that it would likely seriously prejudice, in the present difficult situation, such humble service in India's cause as I am able to render, I have decided to subordinate my personal interests to those of the land I adopted as my Motherland many years ago.—George Arundale.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION CONTROVERSY.

MADRAS WOMEN SUPPORT POONA WOMEN.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 6.

At a meeting of the ladies last Thursday at Triplicane, resolutions were passed giving emphatic and whole-hearted support to the ladies of Poona in their demand for compulsory education of girls and recording deep appreciation of their stand, and requesting the Chairman of the Poona Municipality to introduce compulsory education for girls, even if funds did not allow of simultaneous compulsory education for both boys and girls.

SURAT NOTES.

DEATH OF MR. MOTILAL MUNSHI.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, March 4.

I regret to have to report the sad death of Mr. Motilal M. Munshi, which took place on Monday, the 1st instant, at his residence here. Mr. Munshi was born in 1853 and after graduating (in law) in about 1882 entered the legal profession. Along with his legal practice, he joined the patriotic band of workers like the late lamented Sir P. M. Mehta, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha and others, and took an active part in all political and social questions of the day. At the zenith of a lucrative legal practice and the enjoyment of excellent health in the prime of life, he resolved in about 1897 to retire to Dumas and to devote the best years of his life to the service of India by supplying materials for the religious and moral instruction of the young generation. With this object he preapred his Magnum Opus, useful instructions in matters, religious and moral. Seven long years of intelligent labour were expended in the preparation of these volumes, which have been so highly spoken of by all. Besides "Useful Instructions", Mr. Munshi wrote "Beauty and Joy", a novel about Indian life, and "A Code of Instructions for the Young."

Under the auspices of Seva Mandal, Prof. S. V. Puntambekar delivered an instructive lecture on "The Study of History", on Sunday last.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI ON REFORMS

The reforms, according to Mr. Shaukat Ali, "would have done very well ten or fifteen years ago." But, not to-day, "after this war and the change that it has brought to the world."

BABU BARINDRA'S ANDAMAN EXPERIENCE.

Babu Barindra Kumar Ghosh who was recently released from the Andamans, told a press correspondent, that he was given the work of rope-making. He had to turn out 3 lbs. of rope from coir fibre.

MR. HORNIMAN AND SIND.

A meeting of the citizens of Hyderabad (Sind) has been called for, to-day, to demand the withdrawal of the deportation order against Mr. B. G. Horniman.

HEALTH OFFICER AND INFLUENZA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The town and island of Bombay must be really grateful to Dr. Sandiland, the Executive Health Officer, for the courage shown by him in being generous to Dr. Waman Baji Kulkarni for allowing him the Falkland Road Dharamsala to give lectures and demonstrations to the public on methods of prevention of influenza by nose wash and throat gargie with solt water. Dr. Waman was bothering the Munilipality for the last two years with this fad (so to say) and the agenda of last month (No. 5 here was a caustic letter from Dr. Waman where he explains the indifference shown to salt in prevention and cure of Cholera and Influenza.

The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India issued a press note as far back as July last, to this method on a large scale and one simply wonders at the indifference shown to this scientific suggestion from this high authority by the medical profession with synical disregard for human life.

Dr. Waman who is at the subject for the last twenty years had to fight against the salt tax in the beginning and his appeal to the Calcutta public to enable him to start "The Common Salt Research League" is a long story. Dr. Waman's lecture at the Sanitary Association here was worth studying by all, physicians, politicians, priests, press and the people. Of course, Dr. Waman must be congratulated on his securing the sympathies of the Bombay Health Department headed by an officer like Dr. Sandilands.

The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India has issued the note for the benefit of adult people. It does not provide anything for babies and children. I appeal to Dr. Waman to find out some way for protecting babies and children. Any simplification of the process easily applicable to children will aid the efforts of Childrens' Welfare League.—Yours, etc.

Y. W. B.

PROFITEERING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Profiteering is at the base of all the industrial trouble in India at present. The labourer is able to strike for higher wages; but the community, who are hardest hit by strikes and profiteering, are without a remedy.

Profiteering is running in every line; the advantageous rate of exchange should have given us imported things at a much cheaper rate than before, but the buyer in India looks in vain to find cheap things. Being connected with publishing business, I have had to inquire about the rates of paper both in Bombay and in Europe. There is a kind of paper which is available in England at 6d per lb that works out at about 3 as. 6 pies while in Bombay it is sold (wholesale) at the rate of between 6 as. 6 pies and 6 as. per lb. Any boy in the school will tell what profit is made by the imporers I do not comment. Industrial troubles won't stop unless profiteering is stopped.—Yours, etc.

DATTATRAYA HARI GOKHALE

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT JAGATDAL.

SEQUEL TO PIG KILLING ON HOLI FESTIVAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 6.

As sequel to Holi festival, a serious disturbance took place yesterday in the village Jagatdal in the 24-Pergunnas. Some coolies of the neighbouring Jute Mills, it appears, slaughtered some pigs on the occasion of Holi festival. Some Mahomedan coolies objected, but two of their leaders interfered, and pointing to Hindu-Mahomedan unity settled the matter amicably. Subsequently when the news reached Mahomedan quarters, some 3,000 coolies fell upon those two Mahomedans who arrived at the settlement, severely assaulted them and demolished their houses. Several arrests have been made.

ANOTHER INDIAN BANK IN CALCUTTA.

OBJECT OF DEVELOPING INDIA'S RESOURCES IN VIEW.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 6.

Another Indian Bank was opened to-day by Mr. R. D. Mehta styled "The Indian Industrial Bank, Limited.', Mr. French, who had been the Accountant-General and who is now General Manager of Bando and Co., who are organisers of the Bank, will look after the interest of shareholders. Mr. French referred to the great industrial awakening that had taken place in India, to the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks, and to the starting of banks to meet demands which new industries would make upon Capital. They had heard that a large amount of American capital was coming into the country and that an American millionaire was also coming here to take up a large concern. This showed that there was a great belief in the future of Calcutta which was the hub of commercial enterprise in India. The object of the Bank is to help village agriculturists, small firms and small factories to achieve their object. They also hope to play their part in developing the resources of India.

LORD WILLINGDON ON SCOUT MOVEMENT.

"SERIOUS BUSINESS TO MAKE USEFUL AND EFFICIENT CITIZENS."

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 5.

The city branch of the Boy Scouts of India gave a rally and display for the Governor's flag in the presence of their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Willingdon, yesterday evening on the grounds of the South Indian Athletic Association. The Indian Boy Scouts (organised by Mrs. Besant) also held an exhibition of their work in a separate tent. Addressing the Scouts, his Excellency said they should look upon the Scout movement not only as a source of amusement, but also as serious business intended to make them useful and efficient citizens in future.

DENTAL SECTION OF C.W. EXHIBITION.

MESSAGE TO THE PUBLIC OF BOMBAY

Citizens of Bombay, a very small percentage of you know how to take care of your mouths and teeth; and yet a lesser percentage of you know how to care for your babies' teeth and mouths. 15,000 of your babies die every year in Bombay, mostly from "Malnutrition" i.e. want of nutrition. That condition is mostly due to the unclean condition of the mothers' or the babies' mouths. You have not realised the tremendous evil influence of unclean mouth on the general constitution of the body. It will be to bring home to you that realisation, that we shall direct our efforts during the Exhibition Week. We would that we could succeed in our endevours, to make you realise that fact; for sooner you realised it, the better it will be for the Public Health. Because we are aware of our inability to present this subject to you in such fulness that we have in our hearts, that we want you to realise it to be more true than we can express it; for it is no exaggeration to say that there is no one subject to-day, so important to the intellectual and physical welfare of those gifts of Nature—your children. Perhaps through your ignorance you have suffered dental troubles; and perhaps through your ignorance you have unwittingly inflected them on your children. That is done and can't be undone, but yourselves see that your children are no longer kept in ignorance of the principles of Mouth Hygiene; and that through no such ignorance they inflict such damage on their children. Teach your children these principles of Mouth Hygiene, during their schooling days, and in their school rooms. The care of children is a sacred trust. You must give them their birthright of "preparedness" for their adult age. In order to enable you to honor that birthright of your children, the Dental Section gives you the massage 'Keep Pure their Mouths! The Gateways of Life".

Capt. Matthews, on his Sopwith Wallaty, will leave for Delhi at daybreak on Monday.

Lieut. Macintosh and party on DH-9 arrived at Chabbar on Saturday evening and are expected in Karachi about noon.

REPEAL OF ALL REPRESSIVE LAWS.

NATIONALIST ASSOCIATION'S PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 5.

An inaugural meeting of the City Branch of the Nationalist Association was held yesterday. Mr. Guruswami Iyengar, speaking on the Nationalist programme, said it included the Declaration of Rights, repeal of the Press Act, the Rowlatt Act and all repressive laws.

12TH SALE OF GOLD BULLION

12,96125 TOLAS SOLD.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 6.

Of the tenders for Gold Bullion presented at the 12th sale held on the 3rd instant all tenders at Rs. 18-8-0 per tola and above have been accepted in full. The total amount of Gold sold is 12,96.125 tolas and the average rate of accepted tenders is Rs. 18-12-4 per tola.

At the next sale one and one-fourth million tolas will be offered. Tenders will be received up to noon of Wednesday the 17th instant.

INTERESTING CASE OF CHEATING.

Considerable public interest was aroused in a case pendeng trial before Mr. S. Chatterjee, S. D. O., Bongaon. The prosecution story is that for some time past one Hriday Bhusan Ghosh of Jadabpur had been regularly intercepting letters of the joint firms of "L. H. Seller" and "The Health Home", Samta (Bengal), from the Jadabpur Post office through which the mails of Samta post office have to pass. Hriday Bhusan cheated a good many old and intending customers of the Samta firm by thus stealing their order letters and by supplying them bogus stuff under different names at different times. "Maloham Chemical Labortary" being one of his pet names. Certain victims of this fraud having brought it to the notice of Jessore Police, an enquiry was set on foot. The culprit was traced and sent up to take trial. In the case refered to above a European lady of Simla, was thus cheated. The sentenced found the accused guilty and sentenced him to two months' rigourous imprisonment.

BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When, last year, our City fathers were discussing the advisability of disenfranchising graduates, there was some mention of the existence of a Graduates' Association in Bombay. Since then I made some honest attempts to get some definite and reliable information regarding this Associaton all to no purpose. Therefore, I shall be thankful to any of your readers who will be good enough to supply me either through the coulmns of your paper or in private, information regarding—

(i) the correct address of the Association

(ii) the name of the President, and the name and address of the Secretary or Secretaries or in the last resort.

(iii) the name of any person from whom can get some definite information.—Yours, etc.

N. V. SARMA.

Ramchandra Mansion,
Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.

FALSE PRESCRIPTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave the courtesy of your columns for the following letter which deals a subject of public importance.

Could any steps be taken against a qualified medical man, *though not an eye-specialist*, who prescribes a drug in eye-drops which is not used as such but mostly used for ointment purposes? This sort of prescription that possess (with the prescriber's signature) I sent to my family doctor and requested him to take the opinion of good eye-specialists and accordingly I am informed that the drug that is prescribed in eye drops is not used as such but for ointment purposes. I do not know whether these drops are actually put in the eye but such prescriptions are given to me. Can Medical Union take any steps in this matter on the strength of the opinion that is secured of from well known eye specialists in Bombay? If any one clears out this matter, I shall publish the full prescription with the Doctor's signature that I have got, in your paper. Besides the above I possess a prescription of the same qualified man prescribing twenty-five (25) gr. of *Boric Acid* to an ounce of water. Is not this a very large and unusual dose? Can any eye specialist clear this point?—Yours etc.,

ONE WHO WANTS TO KNOW.

Navsari, March 5.

The President of the Military Accounts Association, Poona Division, has sent a petition to the Secretary, Finance Department (Military Finance), Government of India, Delhi, in connection with pay and emoluments of the Clerks and Accountants of the Military Accounts Department and has suggested the following scales of pay:—

Superintendent Rs. 600; Accountants Rs. 200—125—500 Clerks Rs. 60—10—200, adding that the hardships which the members of the Association had been subjected to as the result of the war, were so many and continued for such a long time that they could not avoid getting into pecuniary difficulties which they would not be able to get over unless and until the scale proposed above was sanctioned with retrospective effect from 1st July 1919.

PRICES AND EXCHANGE.

(Continued from page 11.)

actual bullion waiting to be moved if it is found necessary). Behind the gold exchange standard there is no gold waiting to be moved if it is found necessary.

There is either gold or the command of gold, is there not?—From the circumstances which have existed during the war particularly, but to a certain extent even before the war, I think what is called the command of gold at this end has never been satisfactory in our minds. We have always felt that the best command of gold that could be had is in gold in India itself, and I believe it was emphatically the view of the Government of India themselves that a very large amount of the Gold Standard Reserve should be kept in liquid gold, much larger than was actually kept here.

Your view is that the Gold Standard Reserve should be kept in gold and should be kept in India?—That is so.

Where would it be necessary to use it, if it became necessary to use it?—That depends upon the machinery which is controlling the exchange. If it is the Government as it is at present, then it would be the Government, though the Presidency and the other Banks, who would be prepared to give gold at a certain rate by undertaking the legal obligation, which they have not at present of giving out gold for rupees. If, on the other hand, it was the State Central Bank, as we are suggesting, which is going to handle the transactions at both ends, here and in India, then the gold would lie in their central reserve and would be moved from there as it is moved between the Bank of France and the Bank of England.

Then the difference between the present system and the system which you advocate consists in two points. In the first place, that the whole of the reserves should be held in gold and none of them in securities?—I would say that the bulk of it, because the decision must depend upon the consideration of details at the time by the directorate of the State Central Bank.

You do not say the whole of it?—No.

And in the second place that it should be held in India and not in London?—Yes.

You agree that if it is necessary to use it, it would be necessary to send it from India to London?—It would be.

Which would involve delay and expense, would it not?—Yes, but the delay and expense would be more than covered by the greater amount of confidence which would be felt in the entire currency policy of the country.

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Literature and Art.

FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

PAN-ISLAM.

"Pan-Islam," by G. Wyman Bury—Published by Macmillan & Co., Ltd.

The author of this book is a naturalist and explorer, who has travelled far and wide in Moslem lands and acquired a first hand knowledge of the subject on which he writes. He has also served in the army and during the war he was lieutenant in the navy. He has served as a political officer and his judgment on the international questions which are now agitating the public mind is of much interest. He is an admirer of Islam, he contrasts its practical success with the comparative failure of Christian Missions, and a very large portion of the book is devoted to a discussion of the prospects of Christianity in various lands. In his chapter on Tolerance he comes to the conclusion that "education and charitable works are permissible and justifiable features of missionary endeavours, if not forced on an unwilling population, but attacks on Islam itself are not only unmerited, but unauthorised and imperti nent"—he means "unauthorised" by Christ. The direction of the author's sympathies may thus be easily understood. Nevertheless he is an Englishman and he has his own politics, and can not quite enter into the Oriental heart. In a passing reference to Indian affairs he remarks that Brahmans constitute a small minority and "it is this cultured but unproductive Brahman, organised by a brainy old lady, who wants to control the native affairs of India—and probably will. The last two words show that the author is shrewd and open-minded enough to realise the tendency of political movements all over the world.

Pan-Islam is defined as "a movement to weld together Moslems throughout the world regardless of nationality." Many factors in the past have welded them together—the pilgrimage to Mecca, where sometimes hundred thousand people gather from all parts of the world; the Arabic language; the daily observances of prayer and the annual fast of Ramdhan; the absence of colour line and of an organised priesthood, which makes every one feel as if he were standard-bearer of his faith. In fact our author says that Pan-Islam is really as old as the Hejira. As a definite political organisation its history is traced to the days of Abdul Hamid, and the part it played during the war is attributed to the activity of the German Government and its agents. Lieutenant Bury, as our author was during the war, is believed to have assisted the Sheriff of Mecca in his revolt against Turkey. He has a long chapter on the war and relates many incidents, some of which show that th Pan-Islamic spirit could be easily roused even among those who were engaged to figh against Turkey, while others point to different conclusion. Regarding the situation in Egypt, he remarks that "if our object is to enhance the prestige of our race or creed, we fall very short of achievement. We have not even that reputation for integrity which usually attaches to us in other parts of the world." It appears that on occasions Moslems and Copts have fraternised with each other in mosques and churches, and carried flags bearing the device of the Cross as well as the Crescent; and an Egyptian Jemess was allowed to preach in a great mosque on the ancient relations between Jews and Arabs.

This book sounds a serious warning against hasty action in settling the future of the Turkish Empire. It insists that no Christian Government should be set up in a country where the majority of the people are Moslems, though certain safeguards may be adopted against a Moslem ruler oppressing or excluding non-Moslems. In Syria and Mesopotamia communications are said to be good and European penetration established, and in the author's opinion Christian rulers may be confronted with fewer difficulties than elsewhere. In Arabia, on the other hand, even apparent aggression would be attended with serious consequences. The book was writte last year before the Peace Conference had made much progress. It may have influenced many a judgment in the English-speaking world. It is certainly a valuable contribution to our knowledge of contemporary sentiment and movements in th Moslem world.

R.

ECONOMICS OF SILK INDUSTRY.

A study in Industrial Organization, by Ratan C. Rawlley, M.A., M.Sc. P.S. King and Co., London.

Dr. Rawlley is one of the few Indians who has made a detailed study of the silk industry not only in India, but practically as it exists in Europe at present. His work on the silk industry and trade has been utilized by him here in explaining further a most important point in the development of the modern silk industry, the condition of raw silks. This point is emphasised at the outset, because his remarks upon the marketing and distributing of raw and waste silks ought to receive particular attention, from all those interested in the development of this industry in India. He has a fascinating chapter on the early history of the industry and upon the developments of the industry in Cashmere. One only wishes the scope of the work had allowed the author to dilate more upon the various silk rearing experiments conducted in India. In Cashmere, it is interesting to learn, there were at first great difficulties of labour supply, but these were overcome. The Cashmere artisan has now adapted himself to the modern methods of production and the development in the organization of the industry has now been seriously taken up by the State, so that an industry which was formerly vaguely scattered, has now become centralized. One would have liked to see some little account of attempts to develop this industry in other parts of India and especially of t'e efforts of the Salvation Army in this connection.

Dr. Rawlley attempts to give in his present work an economic analysis of the whole silk industry. He claims that the increasing consumption of raw silk in the principal manufacturing countries of the world demands a careful economic survey of the existing sources of supply and that the growing pressure of international competition in the production of silk fabrics ought to attract greater attention. He has tried to establish a link between the production and the consumption of the raw materials by considering the silk producing and the silk manufacturing industries conjointly. He commenced his investigations in 1916 and during a period of nearly three years made a detailed study of the industry in Great Britain and France. He has based his observations on the early history of the industry on the Chinese records and Persian manuscripts available for research purposes in the British Museum and the India Office Library. Silk goods have during the war found larger channels of consumption and reached even as far as the trenches in the form of silk cartridge bags. In the aerial warfare silk has been used in the manufacture of balloons and parachutes. There is in all the countries of the world a vastly increased consumption of silk fabrics.

In the second portion of his work, Dr. Rawlley discusses the principal factors which form the economic environment of the silk producing industries and this leads him to the question of the production of raw silk. The next point in the inquiry is the consumption of raw silk and its byeproducts. So we get to an economic study of the silk manufacturing and silk spinning industry. The author has taken the British silk industry as an example to illustrate the working of the general economic principle in the production of silk fabrics and other goods made from the raw silk thread, and has contrasted the scattered character of that industry in Britain with the concentrated character of the French and the American industry. Then he comes, after a very short discussion of the question of foreign competition in case of the British silk industry and of the advantages of tariff protection enjoyed by its foreign competitor, to the important question of the commercial organization of the raw silk trade. A very variable step towards the improvement of trading methods has been what is termed the system of conditioning and testing of raw silks. This method has latterly made rapid progress in the United States.

Particular attention may be drawn to the chapter on localization and forms of industrial organization. This book is really a thesis approved for the degree of Doctor of Science (Economics) in the University of London and there occur in it here and there pompous platitudes on poiltical economy, but the author's study of various aspects of industrial organizations, particularly in the silk industry, is well worth close perusal. In England, the silk spinning industry is either under private proprietorship or limited companies. There is no combination among the spinners so far as the control of the raw material and the prices of the finished yarns are concerned. The spirit of free competition prevails throughout the industry. In France, however, the spinning industry is more or less a limited monopoly. Several of the leading firms have formed a syndicate and the latter control the purchase of the raw material as well as the sale of the spun yarns. In Switzerland the spinning industry is controlled almost entirely by a powerful company which is one of the most important producer of spun yarns in the world. To us these must remain for a long time to come matters more or less of academic study, but one may hope that the silk industry in India will have a chance of being developed on sound intelligent and modern lines if those interested in the development take the trouble of going through Mr. Rawlley's books.

INDIAN THEATRES.

SOME THOUGHTS.

(BY THEATRE GOER.(

The Indian theatre is slowly evolving. It is gradually expressing, though crudely, the mind of the people Vulgarism there is but there is some tendency towards eschewing it.

* * * *

The old sort of play where jugglery and magic were exhibited pretty exuberantly is fading in popularity. Plays like "Alladin," "Gul Bakawali", "Indra Sabha," have lost some of their hold. It is the socio political play reflecting rather attempting to reflect the life we are living, that is catching hold of people.

* * * *

And it is, indeed, a sign of the times that the dramatist, who only recently could not use even "Bande-Matram," has now begun to uphold the doctrines of fraternity and liberty. He advocates Home Rule: he preaches Hindu-Muslim unity; he protests against the Press Act; he exposes the Capitalism, trains labour to its rights.

In this theatrical upheaval, the historical play stand the danger of being thrown back. The historical play has its own uses, and is required as much to-day as it was at any time before. It is gratifying the theatre-manager has hitherto not deserted it, and it is to be hoped he will not do so in the future.

* * *

A feature in the new play is the institution of foreign dances. Whie exhibition of foreign art is not to be objected to, surely it should not be substituted for our own. The tendency to introduce Western fivolity is not wholesome, and may be nipped in the bud.

* * * *

Our theatre-houses are, however, not decent places. Dust and filth is often seen strewn everywhere, and at several places the seats are very uncomfortable. But the plight of the third and fourth class audience is terrible and requires immediate attention. These multitudes who are packed up on benches in congested atmosphere have even no fans to be able to breathe easily. The theatre proprietors should attend to this

"D. J. SIND COLLEGE MISCELLANY"

This is a half yearly Anglo-Sindhi magazine, for which the undergraduates of the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College, Karachi, are responsible. In the English section Mr. Bulchand Dayaram contributes another instalment of the romantic episodes of Richard Burton, a historian of Sind. Burton, in order to get at the true condition of the Sindhi's life, embarked on many a romntic enterprise. It is stated that once he wore a beard, his long hair fell on his shoulders, and his fire arm and neck were dyed with the aromatic oriental henna. Thus shaped and attired, having called himself a vendor of fine linen and adopted Muslim name, he sought and obtained admission even into the sacred harems of the wealthy and aristocratic. "Burton's example is one," says the writer, "which the modern British officer might with advantage copy, at least to a limited extent, specially civilian officers with administrative duties and thereby render themselves thoroughly accessible if they wish fully to understand the psychology of the people in their charge and to get at their heart. Ensconed in his bungalow where his chuprasis scare away or beat off those who on account of poverty or helplessness, require most to be heard by him, he generally remains ignorant of the real state of the people and gets his information through some fawning or favour seeking 'gentry' which dances to official tunes. Besides this highly interesting contribution, there are others on varied subjects.

In the Sindhi section are given some really delightful poems. Mr. Pahlajrai Vasanmal in his little poem has a fling at the fashion of the day and laments the growing practice of shaving the moustache.

RADYA MANTHAN.

"Radya Manthan," by Mr. Kalyanji Vithalbhai Mehta with a preface by Mr. K. M. Munshi: Price As. 12.

This small book is a collection of subjective lyrices on various topics of every-day life, some of them depicting pastoral life, its pleasant and poetic environments, others being songs on liberty, patriotism, religion and the glories of heroes and heroines of India. It is hoped this small book of poems dedicated to one of the greatest lovers of the Gujerat and her literature will receive a welcome in every house in the Gujerat. The profits of this book are to go towards the Punjab Relief Fund.

LITERARY NOTES.

Messrs. Stanley Paul and Company will publish immediately "Bolshevist Russia," by Etienne Antonelli, who was military attaché at the French Embassy in Russia during 1917 and 1918.

* * *

"Memoirs of Life and Literature" is the title of the volume of reminiscences by Mr. W. H. Mallock which Messrs. Chapman and Hall are to issue during the spring.

* * *

"Erasmus and Luther: Their Attitude to. Tolerations," by Dr. Robert H. Murray, Trinity College, Dublin, is nearly ready for publication by the S.P.C.K.

* * *

Among Mr. Heinemann's forthcoming books is included an English translation of "The Life of Gambetta," by Mr. Paul Deschanell, the new French President. The volume forms one of the series entitled "Eminent Figures in French History."

* * *

"Naval Guns in Flanders" is the title of a book which Messrs. Constable hope to issue shortly, written by an officer in charge of an armoured train during the first battle of Ypres, the terrible winter before La Bassee and the battle of Neuve Chapelle, and on the Yser in 1915.

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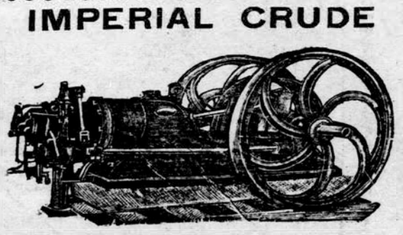

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